Memories

HEIRLOOMS

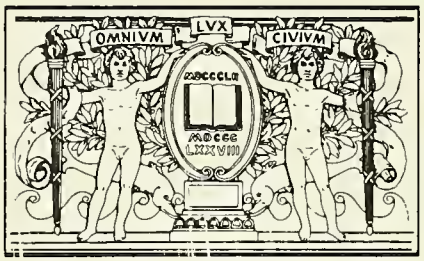
OF THE

JEWETT *Family*

OF MICHIGAN

GENEALOGY AND HISTORY
396 YEARS
14 GENERATIONS
1580 — 1976

BY HERSCHEL C. JEWETT



BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

H E I R L O O M S

A

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

OF
THIRTEEN GENERATIONS

AND THE THIRD DIMENTION

THE FAMILIES OF:

ARTHUR W. JEWETT, SR.
MATTIE JEWETT
ALTON L. JEWETT

OF MASON, MICHIGAN

390 YEARS

1585 TO 1976

BICENTENNIAL ISSUE

IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS BOOK NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE LIBRARY AT WHICH IT HAS BEEN LEFT, SO THAT IT WILL BE PRESERVED FOR THE FUTURE GENERATIONS TO REVIEW.

Sources of Information

FIRST- - - - I interviewed my father and mother who produced several documents that had been written by members of the family several generations ago and handed down. I found my father and mother to be a storehouse of imformation. I then interviewed several of the older members of the family, each adding a little bit. I kept these and as time went on, made up charts so that brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles etc all fell into place. I found that the earlier generations were masters of keeping and handing down family history.

CS71
.J6
1976

The two books, JEWETT FAMILY OF AMERICA, from the State Library and of which I own a set.
Jewett Family of America Year Books.
The Ruth Rossman family of Adrian who has a Jewett family Bible.
Joseph L. Jewett of Grand Blanc, who has a Jewett family Bible.
Madeleine C. (Jewett) Lindsay, family genealogist.
Personal interviews with several members of the family.
Ingham County Probate Court.
Cemetery stones at Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason, Michigan.
Cemetery stones at Vermont Cemetery, Lima Township, south of Chelsea, Michigan.
Burton Genealogy Department at the Detroit Library.
Edward Douglas Jewett, past President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and family genealogist of the Jewett Family of America, a national organization at Rowley, Massachusetts.
Michigan State Library.
Ingham County Library at Mason.
Encyclopedia.
Family newspaper clippings.
Personal knowledge.
My personal collection which I started in 1952.

Herschel Jewett
321 N. Cedar St (Apt A)
PO Box 260
Mason, Michigan 48854

PREFACE

The North American Continent, unknown for thousands of years to European civilization, was first peopled by wandering tribes that came from Asia and over the centuries spread downward across the western hemisphere. With the exception of an accidental visit by Norsemen about the year 1000, these tribes (later collectively named Indians by Columbus) lived undisturbed until the 15th century.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus, sailing under the Spanish flag to seek a western ocean route to the Orient, landed at several islands in the Caribbean. When it was realized that he had discovered a new world, other European countries sent expeditions to explore the western hemisphere, which soon came to be known as America, after the Italian geographer Amerigo Vespucci. The most important of these voyages for the future of North America were those of John Cabot, who explored the east coast of what is now the United States and claimed the area for England. During the reign of Elizabeth I, English merchants made numerous attempts to establish colonies in North America, but each attempt ended in failure as the colonists, overwhelmed by primitive conditions, were driven back to England.

The first successful English colony was established at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Though beset by famine, disease, Indian harassment, and internal strife, the colony, in time, flourished. The first settlement in New England was made by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. The Puritans, another religious sect that had broken from the Anglican Church, founded Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. The Great Migration from 1630 to 1642 increased the population of New England to about 20,000; and included Joseph and Maximillian Jewett in 1638.

The theocracy established by the Puritans assimilated the Pilgrims and ruled New England in strict accord with scriptural dictates. The Puritans were not democrats, but some democratic attitudes pervaded their theology and eventually passed over into politics. They contributed to the American tradition the intellectuality of their religion, their respect for education (they founded Harvard College in 1636), and their sense of dignity of work, thrift, and profits.

By 1732, English-dominated settlements stretched from Massachusetts to Georgia. The settlers of the middle and northern colonies were mainly middle class farmers, tradesmen, and artisans. This range of talents, plus the unsuitability of much of the land for large scale farming, made a diversified economy inevitable. Labor was supplied by indentured servants, men without capital who bound themselves to several years of service in exchange for ocean passage, upkeep, and training in a trade.

DEFINITION
OF
THE THIRD DIMENSION

The recorded history of the Jewett Family ancestors dates to the year 1580; 38 years before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

So that the Jewett Family history will not take on a meaning of just names and dates, the colonial history is being written at the same time here, to give you a Third Dimension. Your Jewett ancestors lived through all of the history of the United States, for the last 338 years. They lived as history was being made, and they helped make it.

Joseph and Maximillian Jewett, two sons of Edward Jewett (born in 1580) of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, were living at the time of the sailing of the Mayflower. Twenty years later, they left England and sailed for Boston Harbor and landed there in December, 1638. They lived with, and mingled with, the Mayflower families and their friends during that winter; became better acquainted with the surrounding area, and the conditions of the time. That spring, they moved about 30 miles north of Boston and, with others, founded the town of Rowley, Massachusetts.

Reverend Ezekial Rogers, who sponsored the voyage, had received permission from the King to sail for America. That provoked the English Clothiers (makers of cloth) to put pressure upon the King because of clothiers who were sailing on that ship, would make competition in the colonies. (There were no clothiers there at the time.) The King cancelled the voyage, but the ship had already left the harbor by the time the orders arrived. Joseph and Maximillian were those clothiers, and the English merchants of cloth were correct in their assumption. Cloth made in the colonies started to exist soon after their arrival.

As you read the Third Dimension, you will observe that Ichabod Jewett (Book 666, 6th generation) marched in April, 1775 with the Lexington Alarm for Coventry. He spent seven days in relief of Boston, and made fame in the Battle of Bunker Hill in June, 1775. George Washington took command of the forces on June 16, 1775.

AFTER 53 YEARS OF WORK THE JEWETT HISTORY WAS PRINTED: A LEGACY TO ALL WHO BEAR THAT NAME

In 1855 the following circular was sent to the known members of the Jewett family:

> "Wishing to perfect and perpetuate the historical genealogy of the ancient Jewett Family, which emigrated from England, settled in Rowley, Essex County, Mass., AD 1638-9, and, through the blessing of God, has multiplied until its members are numbered among the citizens of every State, and are found successfully engaged in all the professions, and in every industrial pursuit: We, the undersigned, give notice of a meeting of those who bear that name, and of all who are descendants of that family, to be held at Rowley, Massachusetts on the 14th day of June, AD 1855.
>
> The object of the meeting will be to give an opportunity for mutual conference, and joyful greetings for renewing and strengthening the bands of common brotherhood, and, in particular, to adopt measures for obtaining such historic facts as will perfect the geneology of the Jewett Family and perpetuate those facts by publication in a well printed and neatly bound volume. The attendance of all the descendants of the Jewett Family is therefore respectfully solicited, and all who receive this Circular are requested to extend the notice and the invitation to such members and relatives of the family as may be known to them. They are also requested to transmit, at an early date, to Dea. Joshua Jewett, of Rowley, any interesting genealogical or historic facts relative to the objects proposed, and it is confidently hoped that no one professing such information will fail to furnish it for the use and purposes of the meeting."

As a result of the above meeting, two large volumes went to print in 1908 and may be found in several libraries including the Boston, Salem Massachusetts Library, Lansing, Michigan State Library, Burton Geneology Library in Detroit, and the Congressional Library in Washington, D.C.

TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY TREE

Ancestors are a popular commodity; practically everybody has them, and, surprisingly or not, many people take a great deal of interest in tracking them down.

If you have a yen to trace your family tree, start with your parents, then to the aunts and uncles, then grandparents. Keep at it; get it all down on paper; consult with your cousins. They may have a family bible, the same as you, but kept by another segment of the family. They may have a first name, you may have a birth date; and just keep adding bits and pieces. Check the probate court, find out where they were buried, check the tombstones, take time and work on it. Check your local library such as Mason or Lansing, check the local libraries where they lived. After you have all that you can find the next place you will want to visit is the Burton Historical Collection of Genealogy, at the main Detroit Library, at 5201 Woodward Avenue, at the University campus.

This unique reference collection, founded in the private library of Clarence M. Burton, has a world-wide reputation for its documentary records covering the background, of New France, the history of Detroit and Michigan from the early settlements to the present, and the people. Thousands of family histories are recorded there, including the two Jewett books and a copy of Heirlooms. I have also filed a copy of the Mary Claflin (Mrs. Joseph Jewett) genealogy there.

Here is a good assignment in genealogy for the ambitious and one with perseverence: My mother, Mrs. Alton Jewett, was Ione Sanders, daughter of Herschel and Arabelle Rolfe (Sanders). Emma Arabelle Sanders was the only daughter of Charles Carlos Rolfe and his wife was **Delia Holcomb** At the Burton Geneology Library I employed one day, a professional genealogist to help me. There I learned that Charles Carlos Rolfe's genealogy can be traced back to Pocahontas who married Captain John Rolfe between March and June, 1614. She died in England in 1617. Now, Carlos Rolfe **mother was** Dorcas Coffin, whose genealogy can be traced to AD 450. Some day, when you have time, why don't you try it.

COLONIAL CEMETERIES

Early colonial and present generations are buried in many cemeteries. The burial place of the first Jewetts that came to Michigan is in the Vermont Cemetery, located about two miles south of Chelsea at the corner of M-92 and Jerusalem Rd. If you go down Jerusalem Road about a mile, you can locate the Thomas Jewett and other colonial homesteads. Many pioneers, as well as the youngest generations are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason, Michigan. If you seek to enlarge upon your Jewett genealogy, a visit to the cemeteries will prove rewarding. A visit to the Rowley, Massachusetts Cemetery is very rewarding.

THE EIGHTH AND NINTH GENERATIONS WERE EARLY PIONEERS
IN MICHIGAN AND MASON

FIRST GENERATION
Edward Jewett 1580-1615 of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Married Mary Taylor, October, 1604.

(4) 2ND GEN.
Joseph Jewett 1609-1660

(15) 3RD GEN.
Jeremiah Jewett 1637-1714

(72) 4TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1673-1748

(226) 5TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1704-1747

(666) 6TH GEN.
Ichabod Jewett 1738-1796

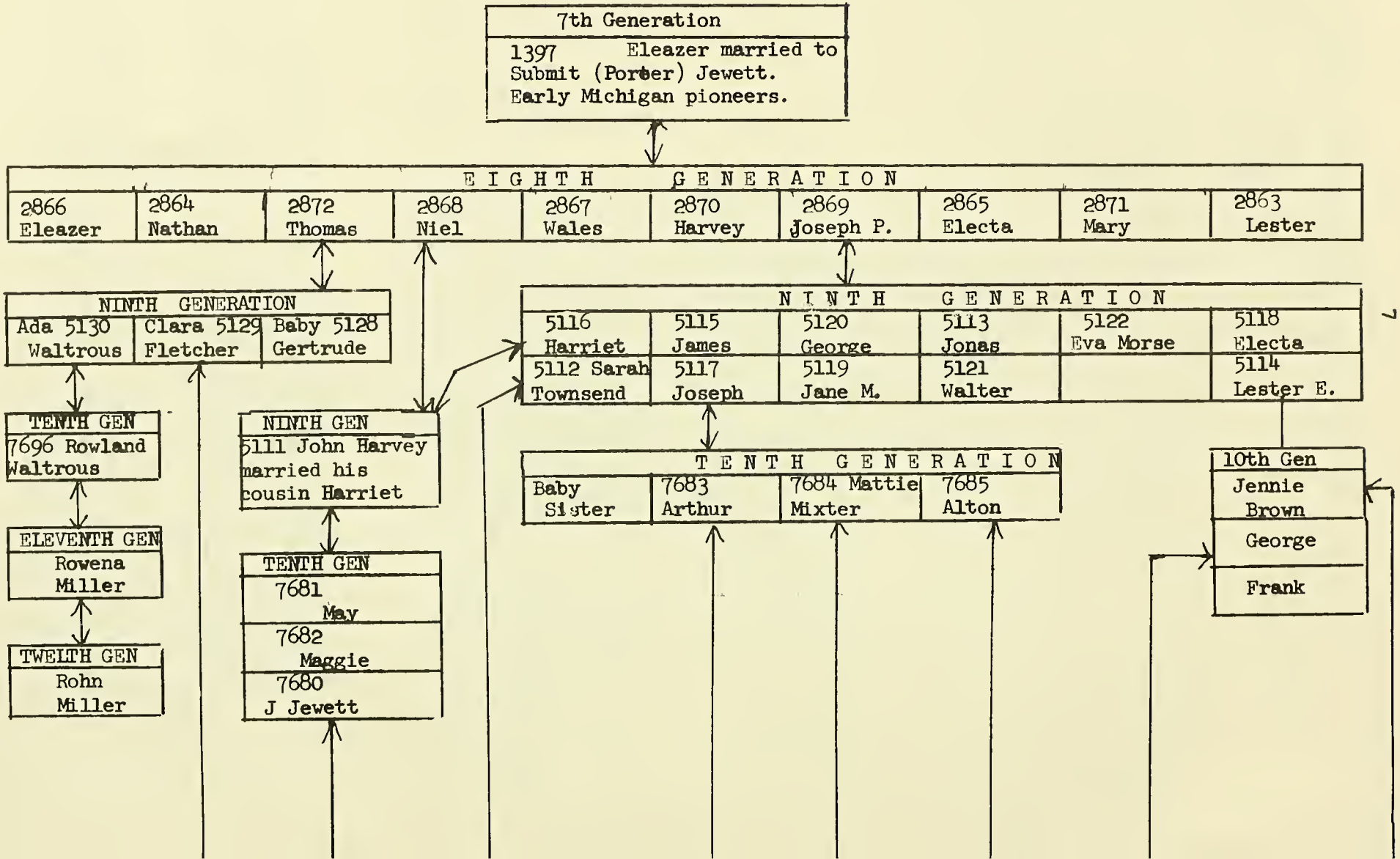
7TH GENERATION	THE CHILDREN OF ICHABOD JEWETT				BOOK 666	
1394 Nathan	1395 Ichabod	1396 Benjamin	1399 Elizabeth	1400 Anna	1397 Eleazer	1401 Miner

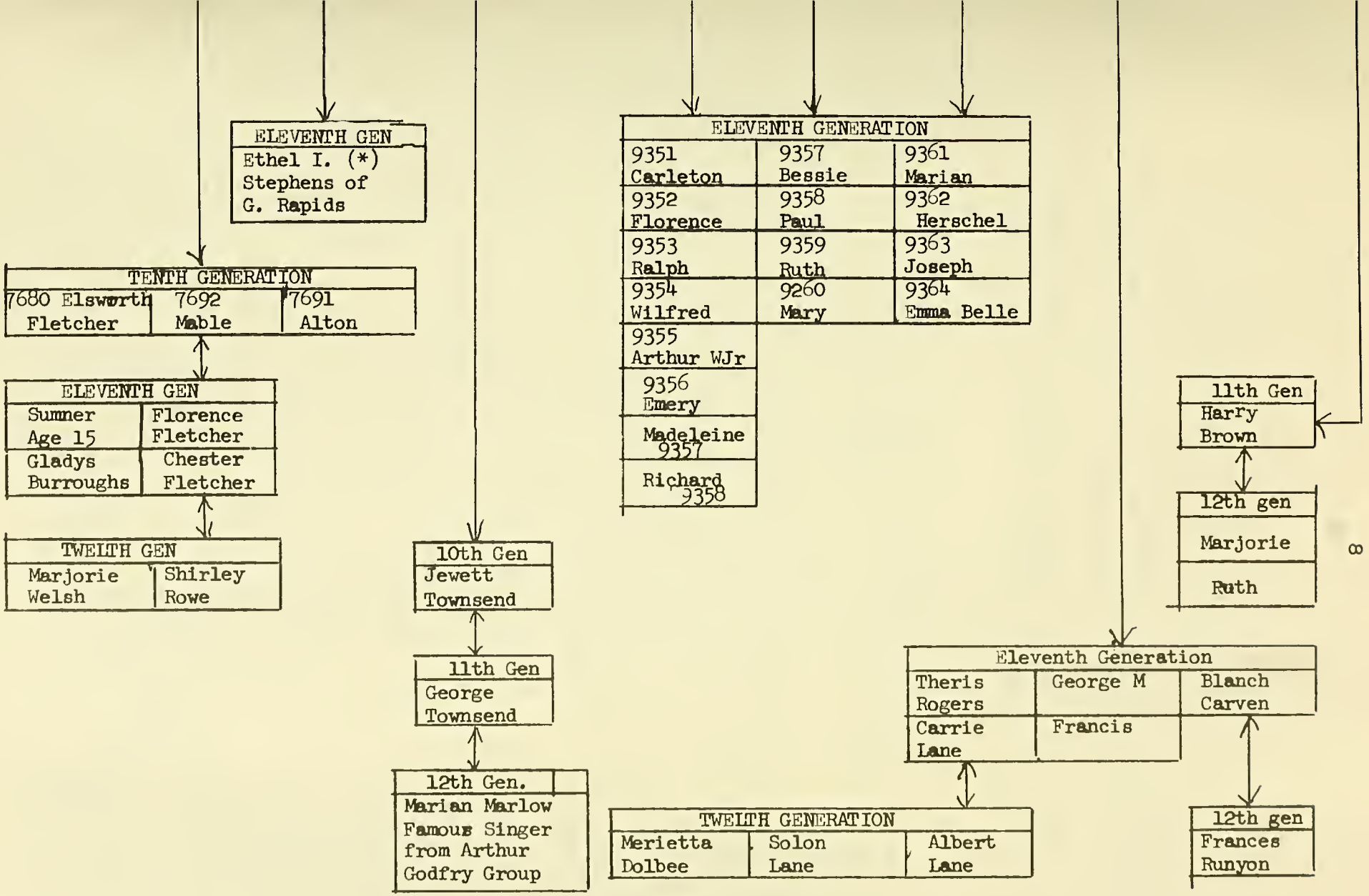
The above chart shows the direct line of the first six generations from whom we are decended, and all of the children of the seventh generation.

Of the seventh generation, we (the Jewett Family of Mason Michigan) are decended from Eleazer Jewett #1397.

The following two pages show the decendents from Eleazer (seventh generation) down to the twelth and thirteenth generations. Arthur W. Jewett; Mattie B. Jewett and Alton L. Jewett are from the tenth generation.

How your aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews, grand parents and Ancestors look on paper. Did you just discover that your neighbor lady's mother was a Jewett. If she was from Michigan, no doubt you can locate her here. The numbers shown are from the 2 Jewett Books and if they were not in the books, we show only the generation.





THE THIRD DIMENSTION

"CHESTER FLETCHER; HERSCHEL JEWETT; MURIETTA DOLBEE" have always known that they were related, but not exactly how. A quick examination of this chart gives the answer quickly and easy.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE JEWETTS OF MASON

Two large volumes of Jewett History, totaling over 1197 pages, over 10,000 names are to be found in many librarys including the Michigan State Library, Lansing Library, Burton Collection of Geneology at the Detroit Library, the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C., at Boston and Salem Mass., and many others, including the Mason Library and the Morman Genealogy Library in Salt Lake City, Utah

To assist those who will study the two Jewett books, the page and name numbers are shown here. The following key to the books will be of assistance. Each name has a book number.

NAME	GENERATION	BOOK #	PAGE #	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF MARRIAGE	DATE OF DEATH
EDWARD JEWETT MARRIED MARY TAYLOR	1	1	3	1580 --	10/01/1604	1615 1615 --
JOSEPH JEWETT MARRIED MARY MALLISON	2	4	13	12/31/1609	10/01/1634	02/26/1660 04/12/1652
JEREMIAH JEWETT MARRIED SARAH DICKINSON	3	15	27	ABOUT 1637 10/16/1664	05/01/1661	05/20/1714 01/30/1723-4
ELEAZER JEWETT MARRIED SARAH LAMB	4	72	50	11/23/1673 --	--	1748 1714
ELEAZER JEWETT MARRIED ELIZABETH GRIGGS	5	226	93	09/22/1704 --	1726	01/05/1747 04/15/1781
ICHABOD JEWETT MARRIED MARY CARPENTER	6	666	171	02/05/1738-9 --	04/04/1761	05/01/1796 05/29/1776
ELEAZER JEWETT MARRIED SUBMIT PORTER	7	1397	289	11/29/1769 04/27/1772	--	09/19/1854 07/24/1827
JOSEPH P. JEWETT MARRIED MARANDA FREER	8	2869	496	02/25/1807 02/25/1811	1830	07/02/1869 05/15/1897
JOSEPH JEWETT MARRIED MARY A. CLAFLIN ELIZA A. CARSON (2d)	9	5117	767	09/15/1842 08/26/1849 --	02/14/1867 04/08/1884	12/04/1924 04/01/1883 01/11/1930

10TH GENERATION THE CHILDREN OF JOSEPH & MARY A JEWETT PAGE 767

ARTHUR WILLIAM JEWETT 07/26/1869 to 10/30/1931 MARRIED 02/06/1889 LULU JANE LYON 08/12/1868 to 05/27/1946 BOOK 7683	MATTIE BELLE JEWETT 04/26/1875 to 12/06/1936 MARRIED 06/20/1894 LOUIS CAIN MINTER 09/16/1870 to 06/17/1949 BOOK 7684	ALTON LEON JEWETT 09/16/1879 to 09/13/1965 MARRIED 06/30/1906 ICIE ADELE SANDERS 09/23/1885 to 11/14/1964 BOOK 7685

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE "JEWETT FAMILY OF AMERICA INC.", AT THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION, HELD AT ROWLEY, MASSACHUSETTS ON AUGUST 7TH, 1955; COMMEMORATING 100 YEARS SINCE THE FIRST MEETING (JUNE 14TH 1855) THAT WAS CALLED FOR THE JEWETTS OF AMERICA, WHERE EVER THEY MAY HAVE BEEN; TO GATHER ALL FAMILY HISTORIES AND PRESERVE THEM FOR POSTERITY. THAT FIRST REUNION RESULTED IN THE TWO "JEWETT" BOOKS BEING PRINTED 54 YEARS LATER, AND ARE NOW FOUND IN SEVERAL LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

By Albert W. Haley

"A Selectman of Rowley and a Jewett Descendent"

Mr. President and members of the Jewett Family, I deeply appreciate the honor and the privilege that is mine in extending the hand of fellowship and welcome to all by the name or blood of Jewett at this, the 100th anniversary reunion of the founding of our family association. We meet at this reunion to pay our tribute, our respect and to reaffirm our heritage to those early Jewetts, in the history of Rowley, who did so much for so many, to walk again the ways they walked, to visit the scenes they knew and loved and to think anew of those men and those women, our ancestors whose struggle and hardship, with others, brought to harvest this township and this commonwealth.

In 1639 under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, a much neglected man in the history of the Bay Colony, "60 industrious and pious families" founded the town of Rowley. They were part and parcel of that great Puritan exodus to the new world. They were strong in religious faith and their early struggles in the new world is a saga in the long travail of mankind for freedom. The prophet Isaiah tells us "How beautiful on the mountain are the feet of him who bringeth good tidings." Indeed, the Puritan brought good tidings. Among the leaders and first settlers of Rowley were Maximillian and Joseph Jewett. They were our people, our family. Their descendants have for the most part kept the faith even unto the 11th and 12th generation. Samuel E. Morrison the eminent historian, speaks of the "dynamic force called puritanism". The history of the Jewett family in America for over 300 years and a survey of the contemporary Jewetts leads to the conclusion that puritanism is not dead. It lives on in our times. The Jewetts of the new world, and others of like faith, have crowded the history of our nation in deeds of moral force and power. They have ever been leaders, ever adventurous. Here in 1639 began, in the new world, the story of our family, Rowley being the 5th town of the county and the 16th in the Bay Colony.

Certainly the Jewetts were men and women of determination and valor. On this "stern and rock bound coast" they built with others their homes, their meeting houses and their public schools. They laid the seed for that most excellent form of municipal town government, the New England Town Meeting. From this town they pushed on, to the north, the south, to the east and west and even beyond the seas. Their names are now legion. They excel in the humanities, in the arts and sciences, they are leaders in politics, the art of government, in the field of economics, the law, education and the church. Always our people and others of like faith have served this blessed nation in war as in peace. Many have given "the last full measure of devotion" that our country might live and endure. These honored dead sleep forever on hallowed ground. In fact, to again use some lines by Professor Morrison, "The Puritan, a courageous, humane, brave and significant people." At this reunion we pay our homage to those early Jewetts and by this homage we must accept the challenge of our times. We live in a world that is charged with good and evil. The day and age in which we live calls again, as of old, for men and women of faith, vision and courage. If the problems of our times are to be resolved they will only be resolved by those who have the consecrated will and purpose of our ancestors here in Rowley.

St. Paul tells us that "the just shall live by faith". Each of us must reexamine our lives and purpose. Do we have the same character and devotion that led our people in the early days of this nation's history. Gov. William Bradford, writing of terrible suffering and hardships of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, said that they always had "answerable courage". Do we have that answerable courage so necessary in the day and age in which we live? Let us place our faith and trust in Him who has never forsaken his children if they will believe on Him.

William Cullen Bryant has penned these lines:

> "He who from zone to zone,
> Guides through the boundless sky the certain flight
> In the long way that I must tread alone,
> Will lead my steps aright."

One does not walk alone but Bryant has, we think, shown us our utter dependence on a loving and merciful God. As Jewetts and descendants of Jewetts we must do our part in the perilous times in which we live.

No reunion of this family association, at least in the 20th century, would be complete without a tribute to the life and memory of the late Deacon Amos E. Jewett. He labored long and faithfully in the cause for which we stand and I close my part of this program by a quotation from his words of welcome to the reunion held in Rowley in July, 1910.

"I count it a privilege to welcome you in behalf of us who stayed, to this ancient town of Rowley, and a pleasure I cannot well

express is in our hearts as you come from the east and west and north and south. Ay, more than that, in behalf of those who generations ago here lived and loved and toiled, I welcome you; in behalf of Maximillian and Joseph, who in the strength of their manhood came here and were largely identified with the best interest of this town, who have long since turned to dust and over whose unmarked graves you may unconsciously walk this July day; in behalf of Joseph's sons, Jeremiah and Nehemiah, whose graves are also to be seen in the old yard; in behalf of all of those whose voices are hushed, I welcome you." (End of quotation).

Let us go forth from this reunion renewed in faith and determination. Let us have the faith and courage of those early Jewetts with whom we walk in spirit this day. Let us pray with the words of our own beloved New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier:

Dear Lord and Father of Mankind,
Forgive our Feverish Ways;
Reclothe us in our rightful mind;
In purer lives thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise.

* * * * * * * * *

RESOLUTION
OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
THE JEWETT FAMILY OF AMERICA

July 12, 1969

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held at Salem Massachusetts, the Jewett Family of America agreed to turn over all family records that have been accumulated for so many years, to the Essex Institute at Salem, Massachusetts. Here all Jewett Genealogy will be preserved for those who wish to delve into their own line, within the family.

Article Appearing in July 26, 1956
Ingham County News

JEWETT RELATIVES GATHER FOR NATIONAL REUNION AT MASON

Members of the Jewett Family of America are gathering from many parts of the United States for the 101st annual reunion to be conducted at Mason this weekend. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jewett Skinner of Boulder, Colorado, arrived in Mason last Sunday. They are combining their yearly vacation with the reunion and Skinner, who is a genealogist by hobby, is checking on Jewetts and Skinners at the state library this week.

On Friday Edward Douglas Jewett, tribe genealogist who lives on the original farm settled by Joseph and Maximillian Jewett at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638, is expected to arrive by plane. Others are coming from Iowa, Minnesota, California, Florida, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Ohio. Charles Wood Jewett, lieutenant governor of Connecticut, has sent regrets that he will be unable to attend, because of campaign plans.

Events for the reunion will begin with an open house at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herschel C. Jewett Friday evening, from 7 to 11. Mr. Jewett is president of the Jewett Family of America, Inc. Local members of the Jewett family, as well as those from away, will attend the open house. The reception committee consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn A. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred L. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Emery H. Jewett and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carven, in addition to the hosts.

The family business meeting is scheduled for the 4-H club house on the fairgrounds Saturday morning. In the afternoon the guests will tour the state capitol and Michigan State University campus. In the evening the group will go by motor cavalcade to the cascades at Jackson.

After attending the churches of their choice Sunday morning, the Jewett Family of America and the local Jewett reunion will have a potluck dinner at Rayner park, Mason, at 1:30. E. Tilson Peabody of Rochester will emcee the afternoon of entertainment, which features J. G. Hays, retired professor of Michigan State University.

George W. Jewett of Grand Ledge is president of the local Jewett reunion, and at 90 is probably the oldest Jewett in Michigan. He

was one of the founders of Lindell Drop Forge Company, Lansing. Alton L. Jewett is vice-president, and Mrs. Madeline Jewett Lindsay of Detroit is secretary-treasurer.

The Jewett Family of America dates back to 1638 when Joseph and Maximillian Jewett came from Bradford, England, to settle at Rowley, Massachusetts. 120 years ago Eleazer and Olive Kingsbury Clark Jewett migrated from Langdon, New Hampshire, to settle as pioneers in the wilderness of Washtenaw County.

The family is organized into a corporation, with enrollment fees, annual dues and life memberships. Quarterly a magazine is published with new members, deaths, births and other news. Two volumes of the genealogy of the Jewett family have been published.

President Herschel C. Jewett reported that sufficient rooms for visiting kin have been secured, in answer to an appeal printed in last week's Ingham County News. Because of a convention in Lansing this weekend, all hotel and motel rooms had been reserved and Mason had even been canvassed for accommodations for those attending the meeting. Other Mason people volunteered to help out with housing and enough accommodations have been arranged for, he said.

THE JEWETT REUNION

The 50th Annual Reunion of the Jewett family of Mason, Michigan was held at the home of Emery Jewett, 229 State Street on July 26, 1965. The annual Jewett Family reunion is held at Laylin Park, Mason, Michigan on the last Sunday in July each year.

THE OFFICIAL PRAYER

JEWETT FAMILY REUNION
OF MASON, MICHIGAN

Written by Ione A. Jewett, who was commissioned to write an official family reunion prayer. It was presented and adopted by those present at the 50th--the Golden Anniversary--Reunion at Mason, Michigan on the last Sunday of July, 1964. The Reunion was held at the home of Emery Jewett at 229 State Street in Mason.

Our Dear Heavenly Father

As we are gathered here together today in Thy presence we thank Thee for all the manifold blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us; for a heritage from men who loved you enough to forsake their native land in order that they might worship you according to the dictates of their consciences. Let us never forget this. We thank you above all for Thy great love, whereby you sent your only begotten Son, Jesus Christ to give His life on the cross of Calvary that we and all other poor sinners may find salvation--forgiveness of sins. We thank you that you brought Him back from the dead, that all who will believe in Him and obey Him may have eternal life and live with Him forever.

We thank you for your merciful provision for our daily needs; and pray you that you will visit us daily with your Holy Spirit an d strengthen and guide us, so that we may live in a manner that is pleasing to you; and now we commit ourselves and our loved ones to Thy tender care in Jesus dear name.

Amen

HERALDRY

Heraldry is defined as the art or science of blazoning or describing in appropriate technical terms, coats of arms and other heraldic and armorial insignia. The system is of very ancient origin. We can trace it back to the Jewish tribes and, subsequently, we find it in a more elaborate form in the leading facilies of Greece and Rome, who bore distinguishing symbols, illustrative of, or pertaining to, deeds of valor or merit performed by their ancestors.

In its modern sense, however, the heraldic are dates from the the time of the Crusades, and was reduced to its present perfect system by the French, and it was not until that period that the crest or cognizance was generally adopted. The crest is a device worn on top of the shield, usually placed on a wreath, and was borne by knights and other personages of rank, when clad in armor, to distinguish them in battle, and as a mark for their followers and supporters. At first these badges were worn on the helmet, to render them more plainly visible, or on the arm, but in later times were transferred to the shield or armor. Many families have preserved their mottos, or watch words, which usually represent some characteristic of the family, or sometimes the war cry of the clan. Others never adopted a motto; just as many never adopted a crest.

An erroneous idea is entertained by some that heraldic symbols denote an aristocratic or exclusive class and is undemocratic in its origin and permanency. On the contrary, these badges of distinction were the reward of personal merit, and could be secured by the humblest as well as the highest. They are, today, the testimonials and warrants of bravery, heroism, and meritorious deeds of our ancestors, and they appeal to the pride of the intelligent and enlightened descendants of these distinguished families today, as the valiant deeds and self-sacrificing acts of contrmporary persons would to their posterity.

The following books, found in most libraries, will be of particular help in genealogical work:

SURNAMES

English Surnames, By Bardsley.
Book of Family Names, By Baring-Gould.

HERALDRY

Complete Guide to Heraldry, By Fox-Davies.

REFERENCE

P. Garnier Heraldry, 255 King St., Charleston, South Carolina.

In England no person is permitted to use a coat of arms or heraldic device to which he is not entitled. Offenders are punished by fine or imprisonment. In the middle ages, the coat of arms was considered as hereditary marks of honor. They consisted of certain fixed figures and colors confered by soverign princes at first, and generally as an award and military achievement also in recognition of some single public service not necessary of a military charactor, and served to denote the alliance of the bearor. These marks of honor are called arms. They were at first only worn by military men or at tournaments and had them depicted on their shields.

As these devices were later worn over the coats, they were called coats of arms. A knight's coat of arms and crest was his distinction and was guarded as his honor.

A perfect copy of the Jewett Coat of Arms is on file in the Heraldy department at the Burton Genealogy Library at the Detroit putlic Library.

Jewett

The Jewett Coat of Arms was brought to this country by Joseph and Maxamillian Jewett in 1638 just as you see it here. A true copy is on file at the Burton Genealogy Library at Detroit. See page 19.

Joseph Jewett (5117)

See Page 156

Civil War Veteran, father of:
Arthur William; Mattie Belle and Alton Leon Jewett.

A STUDY
OF THE
"JEWETT" FAMILY COAT OF ARMS

A study of the Jewett Family Coat of Arms is an interesting one. Every detail of it has a meaning, and persons qualified in reading the Jewett Coat of Arms show it one to be proud of. Joseph and Maxamillian Jewett proudly brought the family Arms with them when they arrived in this country in the late fall of 1638. It has been jealously guarded throughout the years. Following is the probable interpretation.

The coat of arms at once gives the student clear evidence of antiquity. The cross that centers the "arms" is the clearest evidence of Crusader association. This fact places the family back to at least the twelfth century; maybe the end of the eleventh.

The family, at that time, must have been well organized, influential, and intensely alert to religious and national interests. The call of the Crusades found them "ready" as a clan, one of their number being a "liege man". This would imply that one of the Jewett ancestors received a grant of an estate from the King. In this case, it seems beyond doubt that it was from some French monarch, or provincial lord; the coloring of silver and gold casts the balance in favor of regal favor and would thus declare the "Jewetts" were associates of the French court.

The coloring, motto, and Fleur-de-lis (French lily), all proclaim French association, and, that of the highest social order.

The mere possession of a coat of arms immediately suggests military leadership, and it would seem beyond dispute that the early Jewetts were Court Marshals, or military officers of no mean order, probably large estate holders having their own band of retainers, which in time of war they placed at the service of the King.

Preceding this proud distinction, for their times must have been an ample treasury, or some conspicuous service for their King.

Turning to the "Cross", its color implies that the Jewett ancestors looked upon it as a symbol of peace, for silver is the color of peace, and also of regal purity.

The "Arms" are festooned with gold and silver etchings, and indicate the early Jewetts considered spiritual and monarchial service as having the closest association. It further reveals an artistic trait in the family nature, for there is little doubt that the lady of the time worked the "arms" into tapestry, and probably made the original design, afterwards receiving royal sanction to use the design as a special family patent.

The scarf, in scarlet, black and gold is a fairly sure sign that the family served the throne in some special way during a royal sorrow, and earned the gratitude of the throne for such service. The ornamentation of the scarf shows the service to have been of no simple, or easy character.

The shield and armour are evidence that the Jewetts were fighters, though they must have been defenders rather than agressors, else the silver would be absent. They would take up the cudgels for creed or King; they were not merely brawlers.

The helmet is that of an esquire or knight, the five bars indicate that the knight was not of royal blood, but of proud association, and may have been a near throne relative. Five bars indicate two bars from royalty.

The shape of the helmet is southern European, and the movable vizor is of a later date than the "Cross". This fact leads us to two probabilities--first, that the "Arms" has grown, its present style is not the original; the energy and service of the family have added to its significance--second, in all probability the Jewetts joined the chivalrous Knignts; errant in mediaeval times.

The fact that the vizor is closed is a sure sign that the family saw war or active service where life was endangered.

The "Wyvern" and its position is the sign that the Jewetts had unusual power, combined with authority.

The wings of gold are a fine testimony to the speed, high character and range of the Jewett service.

The edging of gold indicates the privilege of the family to call upon the King for protection in the hour of danger.

The motto carries the meaning of "Toujours Le Meme"--Always to same.

"THE THIRD DIMENSION"

Anything old should never leave the family. If you have a family heirloom or antique and do not desire to keep it, consult with all family members before letting it go. Family heirlooms should not be sold; they should be handed down in the family. It is always nice to leave a written history of that heirloom to hand down also.

Somewhere, within the family, there should be a Joseph Jewett in every generation.

To my grandchildren and great grandchildren:

Here, I am leaving you a legacy, by bringing your heritage up to date with your family history of 13 generations--390 years. Here you have 13 generations, while most people cannot even say the first name of their great grandparents. I hope that you will keep the records going, passing them on to your own family. There are a total of 100 copies of Heirlooms. One is filed at the Lansing Library, the Michigan State Library, the Mason Library, and the Burton Genealogy Library in Detroit, and one filed with the Jewett Family of America records at Rowley Mass., to find its way to the Essex Institute to be kept for posterity. Permission is granted to all to copy any part of this book. For added copies, modern electronic equipment can copy the pages fast.

Grandpa Herschel Jewett

JEWETT AND ALLIED FAMILIES

By E.C. Finley, New York City

(Arms--Argent on a cross gules five fleurs-de-lis of the field.) (Burke: "General Armory.")

JEWETT is a name which has flourished in England and America since the time of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. Throughout the centuries the family has maintained its reputation for integrity and service. The American branch of this old English family has been prominent in all walks of life since its founder first set foot on these shores. In colonial government, in civil and military life, and in professional achievement, the name of Jewett has always stood for single minded devotion to duty.

By derivation the name means "the son of Julian". Julian or Gillian was a popular personal name many centuries ago, and in many localities it was used in the diminutive forms Juliet and Gilot. This was gradually slurred into Juwet or Jewett. The name was spelled in a great variety of ways among them Jowett, Jowitt, Juet, Juatt, etc. It appears frequently on the early records of England. William Juet is found in the county of Hunts in 1273, and other persons of the name are found in Chester, London, Yorkshire, and Somersetshire.

Henri de Juatt, of the "House of Juatt", was one of the knights who took part in the first Crusade, 1096-1099. Another distinguished member of the family was Henry Jewet, to whom, on July 5, 1486, King Henry VIII granted the offices of "Forrester of Windsor Forest and Parker of Sunning-Hill Park within Windsor Forest" for life.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames". F.C. Jewett: "History and Genealogy of the Jewetts of America". Vol. I, pp. 14-19; "The Jewett Family of America Year Book", pp. 40-49.)

THE THIRD DIMENSION

1096 The first of the three crusades to the Holy Land. They lasted 100 years. Jewett ancestors are believed to have participated.

1271 Marco Polo travels in the far east.

1492 Christopher Columbus discovers America.

1519 Cortez lands in Mexico.

1580 Edward Jewett was baptised (1st generation)

J E W E T T G E N E A L O G Y

F I R S T G E N E R A T I O N

1 EDWARD JEWETT was born in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, about 1580. He married there on October 1, 1604 Mary Taylor, daughter of William Taylor. This marriage is recorded in the Bradford Parish Register. He lived in Bradford, England, where he was a cloth manufacturer and where he died. His will dated February 2, 1614, was proved by his widow July 12, 1615. This will is on file in the archbishopric of York. The following is a true copy.

"In the name of God Amen, the second day of February in the year of our Lord God 1614 in the XIIth year of the reign sovereign Lord James by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith etc., and of Scotland the eight and forty whereas nothing is more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than the house of death. Therefore, I Edward Jewett of Bradford within the dicos of York, Clothier, though sick and deseased in body yett sounde in minde and memorye I praise God therefore doo in this uncertainty of life knowninge that even in health we are subject to death make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in the names and form following (that is to say)

"First and principally I give up and comend my soule in the hands of Almighty God my creator and redeemer hoping and assurredly trusting to have full and free pardon and remission of all my sinnes by the precious death and burial of Christ Jesus my alone Saviour and for jestification by his righteousness and my body I yeald to earth to be decently buried at the decreation of my friends. Item, I give and bequeth two full parts of all my goods Cattles, Chattles and Credits (in three parts to be divided unto William Jewett, Maximillian Jewett, Joseph Jewett and Sara Jewett my children equally to be divided amongst them after my debts be paid and funeral expense discharged. The third part and residue of all my said Cattles Chattles and Credit I give and bequeth unto Mary my wife whome I make the sole executris of this my last will and testament. And I do entreat William Taylor my father in law, Henry Taylor my brother in law,

Samuel Taylor and Thurstum Ledgerd the supervisors of this my last will and test't. Item, my will and mind is that my children shall have their porcous paide unto them at such times as they shall sevarly accomplishe their ages of XX years or otherwise lawfully demand the same. Lastly I do commit of all my said children with theire severall porcous during theire several minorities unto the said Mary my wife.

"Witness hereof William Smith, Jonas Watson & Lewis Watson."

Children, born in Bradford, England:

2 William, bapt. Sept. 15, 1605.
3 Maximilian, bapt. October 4, 1607, married (1st) Ann _____: married (2d) Elinor Boyton.
4 Joseph, bapt. Dec. 31, 1609, married (1st) Mary Mallinson: married (2d) Ann Allen.
5 Sarah, bapt._____.

S E C O N D G E N E R A T I O N

3 DEACON MAXIMILLIAN JEWETT was born in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England; baptized there Oct. 4th, 1607. He with his wife Ann, and his brother Joseph sailed from Hull, England in 1638 in the ship John, with a colony under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. They arrived at Boston about the first of December, 1638, spent the winter in Salem, and in the spring of 1639 founded the town of Rowley, Mass.

He was admitted freeman May 13, 1640. "Was chosen Deacon of the church, Dec. 13, 1639, in which place he served forty-five years and for two hundred and twenty years a descendant of him or his younger brother, a fellow passenger has been in that office or minister, the whole time except eight years." (Savage "Genealogical Dictionary.")

The following is from the records of the town of Rowley showing land granted to Maximillian Jewett at different times, viz.:

"Bradford streete--To Maximillian Jewett one Lott Containinge two Acres and bounded on the South side by Joseph Jewets house Lott: part of it lyinge on the west side, part of it on the East side of the streete." (This is the two-acre lot on which he built his home.)

"Bradford streete field--To Maximillian Jewet foure Acres and a halfe of upland lying upon the North side of Joseph Jewets planting lott the East end butting upon his owne lott."

"Imp. Batchelours meadow--To Maximillian Jewet one Acre and a quarter, lying on the North side of Joseph Jewets Meadow butting as aforesaid."

"1st. division of salt Marsh--To Maximillian Jewet two Acres of salt Marsh, lying upon the East side of Joseph Jewets Marsh: butting as aforesaid."

"To Maximillian Jewet the Deacon there was laide out thirtie and one Acres of land, be it more or less bounded by James Dickensons on the west: by Jonathan Remmington east, by the Ministers land north, by George Killborn south being fortie rods and a half wide at the north end and twintie five wide at the south end."

"Upland laid out at the field called Bradford streete plaine--To MaximillianJewet six Acres lying on the West side of Leonard Harrimans upland the North end abutting ptly on John Bointons lott and ptly on a swamp the South end on a Swamp."

"2d. division of fresh Marsh--To Maximillian Jewet one Acre, sixty rod wherof, lyes on the West side of Joseph Jewets Meadow: the North end butting on a Creeke, the South end on some Rough Meadow unlaid out: the other hundred rods ioynes on the aforesaid Creeke, about fourty rod distant from his aforesaid sixty."

"To Maximillian Jewett for seven gates a percell of marsh bounded by the River on the southerly side the northwest end butting against the division line that parts this division being in length about 32 Rods the southeast end butting against another straight dividing line that parts them and the next division only this lot extends with a corner by reasson of a creeke, longer next to the river and soe toward the easterly side takes that line on the east of the creeke."

"To Maximillian Jewett a piece of marsh on the south of James Dickinsons and his mother Whiples marsh the north west and south parts of it bounded by a creeke the north east by a pond."

"To Maximillian Jewet _____ Acres of Salt marsh pt of it in consideration of an high way laid out through his lott to hogg land, bounded on the West side by Joseph Jewetts marsh the North & North east sides of it Thomas Dickinsons Marsh and the South end by a great Creeke."

"To Maximillian Jewet an Acre & an halfe of salt Marsh lying at the Southeast end of his third Division of Salt Marsh in Consideratio of his division of fresh meadows laide in Pollepod Meadow and of a way that lyes through his Meadow to hogge land."

"2d. division salt Marsh--To Maximillian Jewet two Acres, lying on the North side of Joseph Jewets Marsh: butting as aforesaid."

"2d. division upland--To Maximillian Jewet two Acres part whereof ioynes to his owne salt Marsh, the rest of it lyeth on the West side of the aforesaid high way on the North side of Joseph Jewets upland: butting as above."

"3d. division Salt Marsh--To Maximillian Jewet two Acres, one whereof ioyning to east side of Humphrey Reyners salt Marsh: the North end Butting upon the upland. The other Acre, lying on the North side of Joseph Jewets third division of salt Marsh, the West end butting on his owne second division of salt Marsh."

"1652 Deackon Jewet had"

	l.	s.	d.
Cowes--6	27	0	0
one 3 yearning	3	15	0
of 2 yearnings--2	5	0	0
yearnings--4	6	0	0
3 swine of a yeare	2	5	0
half of a 3 year old hors	7	0	0
one of a 2 yer old	10	10	0
Ass--one	4	0	0
land at home 3 acres an half	10	10	0
at plains--4 acres hal	9	0	0
meadow--10 acres	6	13	0
gates--4 one half	2	5	0
housing	12	0	0

"Jan. 9, 1664 for moderator of towne meetings deacon Jewett."
"1671-1672 deacon maximillian Jewett moderator."

From Deacon Jewett's lot the land for the burial ground was given for the use of the town.

Maximillian Jewett seems to have been one of the leading men of the town. He was representative to the General Court in 1641; 1642; 1643; 1648; 1651; 1652; 1654; 1655; 1656; 1658; 1659; 1660; 1662; 1663; 1664; 1665; 1672; 1673; 1674; 1675 and 1676.

He was overseer of the will of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, signed April 17, 1660, and "In the year 1665, five years after the death of Rev. Ezekiel Ipswich, brought an action against the widow of his uncle which occasioned the following: The testimony of Maximilian Jewett saith that I heard our Mr. Rogers express himself very much dissatisfied with the carriage of Ezekiel Rogers, in particularly his familiarity with John Smith, his servent, the Scotchman, & that in some times going behind the meeting house, which bred fears & jealousies in his mind. He also objected to him because he wore long haire." He was a clothier and with his brother Joseph was about the first, if not the first, to manufacture woolen cloth in America.

"Ann the wife of Maximillian Jewet buried November ye ninth day 1667." (Ch. R.) He married (2d) Aug. 30, 1671, Elinor Boynton, widow of John Boynton. She was a Miss Pell, of Boston. "Maximylian Jewit and Ellinor Boynton married August the thirty day, 1671." (Ch. R.)

"Maximillian Jewit died October ye Ninetenth day 1684." (Rowley Ch. R.)

His widow married (3d) in Ipswich, Mass., June 1, 1686, Daniel Warner, Sr., of Ipswich, and as his widow died in Rowley, Aug. 5, 1689.

His last will is filed in the Clerk of the Courts' office at Salem, Mass., among the Essex County Papers, Vol. XLII., page 46. The following is a true copy:

"In the name of God, Amen. I Maxemillian Jewett of Rowley in the County of Essex in New England Doe make this my last will & Testament as followeth. Imp. I commit my Soul Into the hands of God who gave me it & my body to the Grave In Comfortable hope of a blessed Resurrection through the death and Resurection of my dear Redeemer the Lord Jesus Christ: In the day of Christ. For my outward Estate which the Lord hath gratiously bestowed on me I dispose of it in manner following.

"Imp. To my beloved wife I give Twenty pounds wch is due to her by my contract before marriage to be payd part in two Cows, the rest according to our contract. Also I give her all rents due to me from her son John Boynton: & further I give her Twenty pounds to be payd by my executor. Also a feather bed which my daughter Elizabeth Layd on; all dureing her naturall life & to be at her owne dispose at her death: Further my will is that while she remaineth my widow (if she see good) that the end of the house next the street be at her dispose to live in and Improve for her own: upward & Downward keeping it in repair, & the hemp yard before the Door & the trees which stand in it; but if my wife see not good to live in the house then upon her leaving it the same & the yard is to the use of Joseph as in my will hereafter exprest.

"Item. To my Eldest son Ezekiell Jewet I confirme all that which I have given him already in buildings & Lands as appeareth by my deed of gift which he hath under my hand and Seal: Also I give him one half of my meadow in the meadow call'd Batchelers: & two acres of Bastard & salt marsh or ruff meadow being my whole division at the place called Sandy Bridg or neer it: & four acres & half of meadow at Crane meadow soe called. And my will is he pay out of what he now is to receive Twenty pounds to my wife in neat cattle: & that he have the Land that is yet to be laid out upon the Comon: & my highway marsh at hog Islands.

"Item. To my son Joseph Jewet I give my now dwelling house, all at present but what part I have given my wife dureing her widowhood if she live in it & upon her marriage leaveing it then that part to be to him; also I give him the barns, orchards, yards, swamps, & lott or field above the street being all my Lands Lying in the field called Bradford street lotts: & one comonage or freehold upon the Comons of Rowley; Also fourteene acres of upland lying in the west end ox pasture; also three acres of Land lying behind Hounsley hill; also four acres lying upon the plaine called Great Meadow plaine; also I confirme to him which he hath possest that I gave him two acres of upland Lying in the farme; also one acre of marsh joyneing upon that which we call

the Elders Division: also all that marsh which we call the farr division neare the place called the stackyard; also one Cowgate upon the Comons of Rowley with the Division belonging to it: & my will is that my said son Joseph pay or cause to be paid Thirty and four pounds to his sisters: namely to Anna three pounds; to Mary five pounds; To Sarah twelve pounds; to Elizabeth four pounds; to Faith Ten pounds; all to be paid in Rowley in Corn or Catle within seaven years after my decease: But if my said son Joseph depart this life & it be not payd within the time prefixt my will is that my executor sell soe much of any land I give him as shall pay the said Legacies as are then unpayed for that end: & I hereby Impower him to Confirm such sail.

"Item. To my daughter Anna, beside the three score pounds I have already paid her: I give her all my Lands being nine acres more or less at the place called Batchelers field: Also my Land in the new plaine being about Six acres; Also that percell of my marsh which lieth betweene that which was Richard Swans formerly & the ditch, being one acre more or less: also one acre & quarter of my meadow called Batchelers meadow; All which lands & meadow I give her dureing her naturall life, & after her decease I give it to her son Jonathan Barker, if he live to the age of Twenty and one years: with my division of gate marsh in hog Islands & if he doe not, I give the said Lands & meadows amongst the rest of her children which she shallleave who live to that age or day of marriage: further I give her three pounds to be payd by my son Joseph Jewet.

"Item. I give my daughter Mary Hazeltine (beside the three score pounds I have already paid her & the twenty four acres of Land confirmed by deed of gift;) Two acres of Marsh which was Robt Hazeltines lying betweene Thomas Tenney his marsh & a ditch in the bounds of Rowley; Also I give her five pounds to be payed by my son Joseph Jewet.

"Item. I give to my daughter Elizabeth Hazeltine (besides what I have given her, which is about thirty pounds & the half of my ninety & six acres of land at Bradford confirmed by deed of gift) my marsh butting upon Newbury Line being about three acres which I bought of William Lyon: also four pounds to be paid by my son Joseph Jewet.

"Item. To my daughter Faith Dowse (Besides fourty pounds wch I acct I have paid her & the half of my ninety & six acres of land at Bradford confirmed by deed of gift) I give her about two acres & half of salt & Ruff marsh lying neer the place Call'd Cowbridge: & Ten pounds to be paid by my son Joseph Jewet.

"Item. To my daughter Sarah Jewet I give all my Lands beyound the hill called prospect Hill, being the remainder of my land lying within Ipswich Line not given to my son Ezekiel. There being

about Twelve acres of it; Also I give her one freehold or Comonage in Rowley Comons: Also that Land which is Laid out to me by a grant of the Towne of Rowley called sixteene acres & half: Bounded by Leonard Herrimans Land & Jno Plats Land: Also I give her twelve pounds to be paid in moveables houshold stuff or Catle by my Executor. Also my marsh at ye place neare Richd Wicoms Spring & the salt corners adjoyneing, & the three score Rods parted from it by William Jacksons Marsh.

"Item. My will is That my son Ezekiel Jewet be my sole executor to this my last will & that he receive all debts wch I hereby will to him, due to me by bill, bond, or other way; & that he pay all my debts due from me to any: Also my will is That when my debts & funeral charges be discharged & my executor paid for all his trouble & paines If any Estate not particularly willed & disposed of be remaineing that he shall have a double part of it to any other child of mine & each besides an equal share: In confirmation hereof, that this is my last will & testament I have hereunto sett my hand & seal this Eighth day of January Anno Dom: 1682 & 8m 1684.

"Maxemillian M I Jewet (seal)
"his signe

"Signed Sealed & declared
"to be his Last will and testament
"In presence of us witness
"Leonard Harriman
"Nehemiah Jewet."

"Leonard Harriman and Nehemiah Jewet appeard in Court att Salem 25th 9mo 1664 & made oath yt they were prsent & saw Maxemillian Jewet Signe Seale & yn declare ye within written to be his last will & testament & yt he was yn of disposing minde.

"Attest Benja Gerrish Cler."

(Recorded Essex Probate 2:60.)

The following inventory of his estate was taken Nov._____, 1684, by Nehemiah Jewett, John Dresser and Leonard Harriman:

"Maximilian Jewett. Inventory of his estated--deceased Oct._____, 1684."

	l.	s.	d.
Imprimus: Buildings, upland & meadows	353	10	0
It: apparrell, books, money, peuter, brass, iron & earthenware L23 8s 11d	23	8	11
It: wooden ware, cheires, stools, tables, chests, bedsteads, leather & bed L6 11s	6	11	0

	L.	s.	d.
It: beding, curteins, a carpet, flax, hemp, linen yarne chushings & a pillion L36 15s	36	15	0
It: one loome, with utensels, cards, a comb, butter & cheese, glasses and that in them	2	11	6
It: malt & corne, beanes & baggs	6	8	6
It: a bed, an iron trevit & old rug	4	4	0
It: debts due to the estate		6	2
	461	15	1
Debts due from the estate L5 8s 8d more 14s: more 2s 8d	6	5	4

Children, all by wife Ann and all borne in Rowley, Mass.:

6 Ezekiel, born Jan. 5, 1643; married (1st) Faith Parrott; (2d) Elizabeth Jewett.
7 Anna, born Dec. 26, 1644; married Barzilla Barker.
8 Mary, born Dec. 18, 1646; married David Hazeltine.
9 Elizabeth, born March 22, 1650; married Robert Hazeltine.
10 Faith, born Oct. 8, 1652; married Deacon Samuel Dowse.
11 Joseph, born Feb. 1, 1654; married (1st) Rebecca Law; (2d) Mary Gage.
12 Sarah, born Jan. 17, 1658; buried June 19, 1660. Sarah Jewett the daughter of Maximilian & Ann borne the first moneth the seventeenth day. Sarah Jewit daughter of Maximilian Jewet burried June the nineteenth day 1660. (Rowley Record.)
13 Sarah, born about 1660; married Jeremiah Ellsworth.
14 Priscilla, born May 19, 1664; buried Sept. 5, 1664. Pricila Jewit daughter of Maximilian Jewit buried ye fifth of September 1664. (Rowley Record.)

S E C O N D G E N E R A T I O N

4 JOSEPH JEWETT (Edward 1), was born in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, baptized there Dec. 31, 1609. He married there Oct. 1, 1634, Mary Mallinson. She was buried in Rowley, Mass., April 12, 1652. He married second, in Boston, Mass., May 13, 1653 Ann Allen, widow of Bozoan Allen, of Boston. "Joseph Jewett, of Rowley, was marryed to Ann Allen, widow formerly the wife of Capt Bozon Allen of Boston 23:3:53 by Richd. Bellingham Dep. Gov. She was buried Feb. 8, 1660-1." "Mist. Ann Jewit the wife of Mr. Joseph Jewit buried the eight day 1660." (Rowley Record.) "Her will dated Feb. 5, 1660, proved May 2, 1661, mentions: one hundred pounds that I have in my own dispose to be divided among these four of my children viz.: John Allen; Ann Allen; Isaac Allen; and Bossom Allen; that covenant betweene Mr. Joseph Jewet and me; daughter Priscilla." (Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.)

From Joseph Jewett are decended the Jewett family of Mason; therefore, no further linage of Maximillian will appear here. For descendants from Maximillian refer to the two volumes of the Jewett Genealogy in the libraries.

Joseph Jewett, with his wife Mary, and one or two children, came to America with his older brother, Maximilian, in the ship John in the fall of 1638, and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1639. He was made freeman May 22, 1639. He bacame a large land owner and one of the leading men of the town, was representative to the General Court in 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, and 1660, and was one of the two stewards for each of these sessions.

The following from the records of the town of Rowley:

"Bradford streete--To Joseph Jewet one Lott Containinge two Acres bounded on the South side by Thomas Dickinsons house Lott; part of it lyinge on the weast side, and part of it lyinge on the East side of the streete."

"Bradford streete field--To Joseph Jewet foure Acres and an halfe of upland, lying upon the North side of Thomas Dickinsons planting lott: the East end butting upon his owne lott."

"Batchelours meadow--To Joseph Jewet one Acre and a quarter lying on the North side of Thomas Dickinsons Meadow: butting as aforesaid."

"Salt Marsh, 1st. Division--To Joseph Jewet two Acres of salt Marsh, lying upon the East side of Thomas Dickinsons Marsh the North end butting upon a salt Creeke, the Southend upon the North side of William Bointons salt Marsh."

"2rd. division Salt Marsh--To Joseph Jewet two acres of salt Marsh, lying on the North side of Thomas Dickinsons Marsh: running about 24 rod into the Marsh, the West end butting on the upland."

"2rd. division of fresh Marsh--To Joseph Jewet one Acre, the Southend butting on the upland, the North end on a Creeke."

"3rd. division of fresh Marsh--To Joseph Jewet one Acre, lying near to Thomas Dickinsons Meadow: the North end butting upon the upland, the Southend also, and West side bounded by a Creeke."

"2rd. division of Upland--To Joseph Jewett two Acres, part whereof joynes to his owne salt Marsh: the rest lyeth on the North side of Thomas Dickinsons upland: butting as aforesaid."

"3rd. division Salt Marsh--To Joseph Jewett two Acres lying on the North side of Thomas Dickinsons Marsh: butting upon the East end of his second division of Salt Marsh."

"Upland laid out in field Called Batchelours Plane--To Joseph Jewet eight lying on the East side of William Bointon."

"To Joseph Jewet six Acres of upland being pt of that Land Called Satchells Ground bounded by a Swampe on the northeast side wch is now in the possession of Joseph Jewett aforesaid & John Tod the Southeast end abutting on Thomas Mighills Lott, the South West side bounded by Mr. Ezekiell Rogers his Lott the north west end by a Cart way."

"To Joseph Jewet seaven Acres of upland and a halfe the south side joyning upon Ipswich line the East end abutting upon the Country way toward Ipswich the North west side bounded by the Comon."

"To Joseph Jewet--____Acres of Salt Marsh at the East end of his third division of Salt Marsh, the North east side of it bounded by Maximilian Jewets Salt marsh."

"March, 1658--It was Agreed and voted at a General and legall towne meetinge that mr Jewet should have a thousand Acres of land in the necke, beyond the Hazeltines, and that he is to have forty acres of meadow which is to be laide out as conveniently as can be in the townes land whitch forty Acres of meadow is to be for part of the thousand in the necke, in exchange for three thousand Acres of land which is to be laide out as conveniently as can be for the towne of Rowley in the village land, about the bald hills."

"According unto the grant of the towne ther in laid out unto mr Joseph Jewett Nine hundred and Sixty Acres of upland in that necke of land beyond the hesseltines bounded by a Runell of watter that falls into merrimack River at the east end and soe from the River it Runeth a westerly line unto a white oak Tree not very fure distant from the line betwene Andover and the towne of Rowley and soe from that white oake streigh to the River wher it turneth, the Rest of the bounds is by merrimack River, ther is laid out also unto mr Joseph Jewett forty acres of Meadow in three persells one persell in a meadow they call the longe meadow lying four twenty six acres lying in the willage land incompassed by upland laid out to the Right of mr Thomas Nelson an other persell lying for five Acres a certaine way distant from the long meadow toward the south east ward bounding a little pond in or by it it also being bounded by the afforesaid upland of mr nelson the other persell lyeth distant from this more southerly lying for Nine acres and it is bounded partly by the aforesaid land and partly by land laid out to John dreser and Joseph Chaplin."

In the History of Boxford, Mass., we find the following: "Before the land in the village was laid out Abraham Redington, Robert Stiles, Joseph Bixby, John Cummings, William Foster and John Peabody, six of the early settlers, bought of Joseph Jewett of Rowley, 3000 acres of the Village land. The right to this land was sold by Zacheus Gould to Joseph for the benefit of such as employed him to make the purchase, for which Jewett paid ninety pounds. Jewett by agreement with the town received in exchange 960 acres in the neck by Merrimack river, and 40 acres of meadow in three pieces in the village lands."

Deed of Conformation of land in Rowley 1650:

"Know all men by these prsents, yt whereas there was a deed of Sale of ye Lands at Rowley, Late in ye possession of William Bellingham Gent., bearing date, the Twenty third of July, one thousd. six hundd and fifty, wch said deed was made only in ye name of Samuel Bellingham, wth out ye mentioning of Lucy Bellingham, the prsent wife of ye sd Samuel Bellingham, only ye name of ye sd Lucy Bellingham Subscribed wth her own hand, This prsent witnesseth, that the said Lucy Bellingham doth willingly g ue hir full and free Consent unto ye said deed of Sale, as ye sd Samuel Bellingham did, as if hir name was oft therin syecified as

ye name of ye sd Samuel; and ye said Lucy doth herby give full possession of ye said Lands and Tenements wt euer belonging, or by apportion or other right wt ever due unto ye said Lucye as wife of ye said Samuel or otherwise; all hir, Title, right and property in the said Land, shee giues unto ye wth named Joseph Jewet of Rowley, upon ye sd Conditions wthin that deed Specifyed: And hereby wee, ye foresed Samuel and Lucy Bellingham, doe Jointly Confirme ye forsd Deed, This Twenty first day of Eight moneth, one thousd Six hund and fiftye in witness wherof wee set to our hands and seales,

in prsence of us
"Henry Sandys "Samuel Bellingham, and a seal.
"Mathew Boyer "Lucy Bellingham, and a seal.

"This deed was acknowledged by the said
Samuel Bellingham and Lucy his wife,
23th day of ye 8th month 1650 before me.

"Samuel Symonds."

Joseph Jewett was styled clothier in 1656, later merchant. He was buried Feb. 26, 1660.

"His will was proved March 26, 1661. The original, now much worn, is on file in the Probate Office in Salem. A true copy printed line by line as written is here given." (Blodgette.)

"I Joseph Jewett of Rowley beinge weake of boddy but perfect in understandinge and memory doe make this my last will and testament in manner and form as followeth, Imprimis after my debts beinge payed I desire the rest of my goods may bee equally divided among my seaven children, as well those two that I have by my last wyfe as the five that I had before. Allwayes provided that my eldest sonne Jeremiah Jewett must have a dubbell portion, of all estate I have both in New England, and Old, whether personall or Reall further provided that one hundred pounds I have allready payed to my sonne Phillip Nellson, that shall be counted as part of what I doe now give him. Item I doe give unto my sonne Jeremiah Jewett the farme I bought of Joseph Muzzy I meane all such Lands bought of him or any other, that are on the Norwest side of the River called Egipt River, with all the meadow I bought of Nathaniell Stow and Robert Lord Senior, provided he accept of it at five hundred pounds and wheras in the fourth line it is saide I desire the rest of my goods to be equally divided amonst my seaven children I meane Lands as well as goods and if any of those my above saide seaven children, should depart this life, before the age of twenty one yeares, or day of Marriage then these portions, shall bee Equally divided Amonst the rest, allwayes provided my eldest sonne Jeremiah shall have a double portion, and as for my two youngest Children, and there

portion I leave to the disposinge of my brother Maximillian Jewett, and who he shall apoint when he departeth this life, and I make Exequitors of this my last will and Testament my Brother Maximillian Jewett, and my sonne Phillip Nellson, my sonne John Carleton and my sonne Jeremiah Jewett Allwayes free and willinge that they shall be satisfied out of the Estate, for all such pains and labour, that they shall be at concerninge the above premisse.

"Signed and sealed in the
presence of us
Ezekiel Northend
Mark prime

"Joseph Jewett (Seal)
"Dated the 15th of february
in the yeare 1660

"At the signinge and sealinge hereof I doe give my Exequitors full power to make deed and confirme any Lands I have sold to any."

Ezekiel Northend. Mark prime.

Children, first wife:

*15 Jeremiah, born in Bradford, Eng., about 1637; married Sarah Dickinson.
16 Sarah,_____, 1639; married Capt. Philip Nelson.
17 Hannah, born in Rowley, Mass., April 15, 1641; married (1st) John Carlton; (2d) Christopher Babbage.
18 Nehemiah, born in Rowley, Mass., April 6, 1643; married Exercise Pierce.
19 Faith, born in Rowley, Mass., March 5, 1645; died in infancy.
20 Patience (twin) born in Rowley, Mass., March 5, 1645; married (1st) Shubeal Walker; (2d) _____ Dole.

Children, second wife:

21 Mary, born in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 4, 1654; died in infancy.
22 Joseph, born in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 1, 1656; married Ruth Wood.
23 Faith, born in Rowley, Mass., _____; married John Pingry.

*Indicates the ancestor of which the families of Arthur W. and Mattie B. and Alton L. are descended.

Notes and Memories

ROWLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

ADDRESS--325TH ANNIVERSARY

Delivered by Everett Douglas Jewett at the Three Hundred and Twenty Fifth Anni ersary of the founding of the First Church in Rowley, Massachusetts, August 23, 1964. Everett Douglas Jewett and his wife Edna still live on a part of the old original Joseph Jewett (2nd generation) farm, which has been owned by a direct Jewett descendent since then. It has not lost the name of Jewett.

Mr. Corey, Distinguished Guests, Friends:

I feel honored in having been selected by your committee to address you, on this, the 325th Anniversary of the founding of this Church and of the town of Rowley. In preparation of this paper I have read much of the early activities of the town, including the scholarly addresses delivered by The Rev. James Bradford at the Celebration of the 2nd Centennial Anniversary; and by Mr. William Stickney Ewell in 1939. I am ill equipped to follow in their footsteps. However, let us, for the brief time alloted to me, review a few of the happenings during the long history of Rowley; and look at the lives of some of the outstanding men who were active in Rowley's history.

Reverend Ezekiel Rogers, the leader of the 20 families who arrived in Salem in the fall of 1638, was a person well qualified to lead these men and women into a new world. A man steadfast in purpose; a man who believed that there was no compromising with his ideals. (For example--his refusal to "read the Accursed book from the pulpit, that allowed sports on God's Holy Sabbath", even though this refusal would result in suspension from his Parish in Rowley, England.) He was an excellent Judge and Leader of men; although only 20 families came with him on the ship "John of London," sailing from Hull, England, for Salem and Boston, during the winter of 1638-39, Mr. Rogers found 40 additional families to locate and work with him in founding this new settlement.

Mr. Rogers was a man well educated, a man not only qualified to preach long and interesting sermons on each Sunday, but to deliver additional discourses during the week; he was a teacher, and these teachings were the basis for continued Christian Activity in this town for many years after his death; he was a man with great business ability, in spite of the fact that his house and all of his personal possessions were destroyed by fire in 1651, at the time of his death 9 years later, he left no small estate to be distributed among many beneficiaries. He was a stubborn man; his nephew, because he wore his hair long and refused at Mr. Roger's

insistence that he keep it cut, was not mentioned in the will, while all other relatives received benefits. He was a man of temper and admonished the General Court when they did not agree with his thinking concerning the Rowley town boundary, and he in turn, was admonished by the Court. Such was the leader of these people who cast aside their home ties and settled here in 1639 to live in a new world. Politically, religiously and socially they were in a far different environment than formerly in Yorkshire County, England. A people of industry coming here to clear land, to build homes and to start anew; it must have been a strange and exciting experience. They settled well in a place teeming with fish and wild game for their larder; a land with open meadows and acres of salt marsh where sufficient fodder was available for their livestock; and thatch for the roofs of their unpretentious homes; ample water for their needs supplied by the brook which meandered through the settlement. Each house lot bordered on this brook or its tributaries, and each family was required to keep their allotted section open and free of debris.

This was not a site of great possibilities, with no large river for navigation near the first settlement; with no harbors for ships to enter during that period when men of other sea coast towns were building their great fortunes in trade from all parts of the world; with no great fishing fleets to bring in the large catches of cod and other products of the sea. In spite of these drawbacks, Rowley men made good use of the facilities available; the soil was rich and ample wood was handy for construction purposes and for fuel. Saw and grist mills were erected on the streams and the first fulling mill in the new world was built on Mill River. Later a tide water grist mill was in operation on the Harris farm on Egypt River.

Samuel Maverick in 1660 in his "Brief Description of New England and the Several Towns Therein, Together with the Present Government Thereof" has this to say of Rowley; three miles beyond this Old Newbury is a large and populous town called Rowley, about two miles from the Bay of Agawam, within lands the inhabitants are mostly Yorkshiremen, very laborous people and drive a pretty trade making cloth and rugs of cotton wool and also sheeps wool with which in a few years the country will abound, not only to supply themselves, but also to send abroad. This town aboundeth with corn and cattle and have a great number of sheep.

Evidently, it was not all work and toil, for John Dunton wrote in 1668, "And the place we went to was a town called Rowley, lying 6 miles northeast of Ipswich where most of the inhabitants had been clothiers. But there was that day a great game of football to be played which was the occasion of our going thither. There was another town that played against them. But they played with their bare feet which I thought very odd." Games and pleasurable activities were not confined to the men alone; for we read from the Boston Newsletter: "A number of thirty three respectable ladies of the town met at sunrise, (this was in the month of July) with their spinning wheels to spend the day at the house of the

Reverend Jedediah Jewett in the laudable design of a spinning match. At an hour before sunset, the ladies then appearing neatly dressed, principally in homespun, a polite and generous repast of American production was set for their entertainment, followed by an interesting lecture by the pastor."

Training days, ordered by the General Court, were looked forward to with anticipation and were gala occasions; strong drink flowed freely, either from the Ordinary run by Thomas Miller, or from home supplies, where every family kept a stock of liquors and wine. Cider was considered a necessity and was served with each meal. Coffee was non-existant in the early days, but tea was plentiful for those who could afford it.

Later, walking races were a form of entertainment and of course, baseball has always been played here in Rowley by boys and young men. I have in my possession, a score card of 1870. My father, whom many of you remember, played first base on the Rowley nine in the 1880's. This was in the days when only the catcher wore a glove. Lyceums, singing schools, minstrel shows, as well as election year torchlight parades were forms of entertainment in bygone years. Rowley supported a brass band for many years and the band concerts attracted many people in the summer evenings. Most of these pleasurable activities of the past have been succeeded by the automobile, the radio, and television.

Church services in the early times consumed much of the Lord's day. Early worship consisted of a prayer about twenty minutes in length; an exposition of a chapter of the Bible by the teacher (an office which was abolished about 1700) the singing of a hymm, lined by the ruling elder; a sermon of more than an hour by the paster; a closing prayer and blessing by the teacher; the whole occupying five or six hours of the Sabbath.

Sermons were called for on every occasion and many of these were set in print, occasionally by order of the General Court. The day of humiliation was one such time. In 1652 it was ordered by the General Court that "This Court taking into consideration sundry reasons why churches should set apart a solem day of humiliation especially for the reasons following: The loss of many people by unwanted diseases; secondly, in respect to unusual storms and continued rains; thirdly, want of supply of meet persons for public service; fourthly, for world mindedness, oppression and hardheartedness feared to be among us, as also in regard to England and the war there; the increase in heresays and errors, etc.; Also that God would give us favor in the heart of Parliament, etc.; Also that God would supply us with such commodities as are wanting. This day to be observed on the 10th day of the 9th month."

The dark day, so called, on the 19th of May in 1780, when it was necessary to keep the lamps and candles lit throughout the day. The great snow storm and high tide of December 1786 when hundreds of tons of salt hay floated across the river into Ipswich and was lost, while much that was saved became so wet it was useless for

fodder. The cold summer of 1816 when frost and snow was recorded in all of the summer months. These were a few of the calamities which called for long and serious discourses from the pulpit.

The Rowley bounds were set by the General Court in 1640 "To be 8 miles from their Meeting-House in a straight line and then a cross line diameter from the Ipswich River to the Merrimac River where it does not prejudice any former grant. Later in the same year the neck of land upon the Merrimac was added and in 1649, the General Court voted to divide Plum Island; Newbury and Ipswich to have two parts each and Rowley to have one part. Boundary disputes between Rowley and the adjoining towns of Ipswich, Newbury, and Andover were frequent and in some cases heated. These disputes were eventually settled by the action of the General Court, but it was not until after Georgetown, or New Rowley as it was originally called, was set off that the present bounds of the town were accepted and maintained. In 1668 the inhabitants of Rowley living near Haverhill petitioned the General Court for separation from Rowley. The court agreed, and I quote from the record "Providing they get and settle an amiable and orthodox minister and continue to maintain him, or else they shall remain in Rowley." Bradford was set off and incorporated in 1675; Boxford in 1685 and Georgetown in 1838. From time to time petitions were filed and denied by the General Court to change the bounds to include Ipswich Village within the limits of Rowley. The last petition was in 1791. Geographically speaking the bounds between Ipswich and Rowley should have followed Egypt River and Dow's Brook. Those inhabitants of the Village were always closer to this town, supporting their churches, attending their social affairs, conducting their business in Rowley; and most of them now lie in the Rowley Burial Ground. Eleven generations of my family rest in that cemetery.

In 1700, Indians, grandsons of Sagamore and Agawam, laid claim to all lands within the original grant of the town; Deacon Ezekiel Jewett, Samual Platts and Capt. Joseph Boynton were appointed to treat with the attorneys of those Indians, to make inquiry about the title to the land and to clear the titles satisfactory to the attorneys and the town. Gage in his History of Rowley, published in 1840, states that "the sum of nine pounds was paid to Samuel English, Joseph English and John Umpee for the title to the township of Rowley, which sum was paid and a deed taken, but cannot be found." In absence of the deed, Gage thought it best to publish in his history those deeds of Bradford and Boxford. The Rowley deed missing these many years has recently been located and is now on file in the fireproof vault at the Essex Institute in Salem. It has been my pleasure to have examined it on a number of occasions during the past year. This deed is of historical significance and with your permission, I shall read as much of it as has been deciphered.

"To all People to whom these Presents shall come. Samuel English, an Indian, the grandson and heir of Masconomet, the Sagamore of

Agawam, in the County of Essex, in the Massachusetts Colony in New England, sendeth Greetings: Know ye that I, the said Samuel English, good and sufficient reasons and considerations moving me thereunto, but especially for the full and just sum of Ten Pounds of current money of New England, duly paid unto me, the said Samuel English, by Mr. Joseph Boynton, Deacon Ezekiel Jewett and Mr. Samuel Platts, a committee for the Town of Rowley, in the County of Essex, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England; Wherewith I, the said Samuel English, do hereby acknowledge myself fully satisfied and content forever, and thereof andof every part thereof do hereby for me, my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees forever give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto them, the said Joseph Boynton, Ezekiel Jewett and Samuel Platts in the name and behalf of the said Town of Rowley and to their and either of their Heirs, executors, administrators and asignes forever, a tract of land being known by the name of Rowley, in the county and province of aforesaid in New England, containing by estimation, six thousand acres, the contents thereof more--less, being abutted and bounded southward or southeast by Ipswich, and southwest and westerly by Boxford, by a corner tree marked with R.T. Northwesterly and northerly by Bradford as the line hath been settled and northerly and northeasterly by Newbury, as the line has been settled, and easterly by the sea;

Together with--singular the lands, meadows, marshes--water, waters, rivers, streams, brooks, ponds, fishing places, woods, wood, underwood, timber, stones, mines, minerals, grass, seet and all the appurtenances thereto belonging or in any manner of wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof to have and to hold to them, the said committee and--and peaceable possession forever in fee simple as a good and sound estate of inheritance free and clear, freely and clearly aquitted and discharged of all and from all Indian claims, rights and titles whatsoever, and further, I, said Samuel English do hereby covenant, promise and grant to and with the said committee in the name and behalf of said town of Rowley, that I have good, rightful power and lawful authority to give, grant and convey the same and every part of the above mentioned and granted premises as aforesaid and that I, the said Samuel English shall and will and do hereby bind myself, heirs, executors, administrators, and assignees forever from the lawful claims of all persons, whatsoever, to all and every part of the above granted premises.

In witness whereof I, the said Samuel English, do hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth of January, seventeen hundred and one, and in the 12 year of the reign of our Royal Sovereign, William the third of England.

Signed, sealed and delivered--Sam English, his mark--in presence of us--Joseph F. Foster, Henry Hale, John Fairbank. Inswich, January 13, 1700. Samuel English, the Indian above named personally appeared and acknowledge the above said instrument to be his act, deed. Before me, John Wainwright, Justice of the Peace."

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of Rowley, held January 17, 1700, it was agreed and voted that the rate of raising the money to satisfy the 9 pounds paid to the Indian, Sam English for a title to our township and the charge thereabout should be proportioned by the selectmen upon lands and freeholds belonging to the inhabitants of this town and others that have land and meadows within the town bounds. Voted and passed on the affirmative. (The above from the Rowley Town Records.)

Prior to the coming of the white men, Rowley was a great hunting and planting ground of the Indians; but following the great plague of 1616-1618 which so depleted the Indian population, those few remaining were in no condition to offer resistance to the early settlers. A few isolated cases of local Indians molesting the inhabitants are noted in Jewett's Rowley, Massachusetts; and in these cases only for the purpose of obtaining food or drink. For the most part they lived quietly and gradually disappeared. By the end of the seventeenth century they were practically gone. Many other towns in the colonies were not so fortunate; marauding bands of Indians raided outlying settlements. In 1645 Rowley was assessed 15 pounds as its share of the expense incurred by trouble with the Indians. In 1653 it was reported that many indians had assembled at Piscataqua. Major General Dennison of Ipswich ordered "that a party to make a true discovery and to quiet the minds of the inhabitants." Later he ordered that the soldiers from the towns of Rowley, Ipswich and Newbury shall receive pay for their services. A continuation of small depredations took place until 1675 when King Phillip's War burst upon the colonies. Rowley supplied her proportionate share of soldiers and suffered severly in loss of men. Joseph Pearson was killed at Hatfield; Ezekiel Sawyer, Jacob Kilborn and John Harriman were killed in the Bloody Bush Ambush. Captain Brocklebank and other Rowley men were slain at Sudbury in March 1676-77. King Phillip was shot in a swamp near Mount Hope on August 12, 1676, thus ended that bloody conflict, but troubles with the con- tinued nearly to the close of the French and Indian Wars in 1763.

In the ill-fated expedition against Quebec in 1690, Rowley furnished one captain, one lieutenant, and thirty non-commissioned officers and men. Gage reports that John Bailey and Moses Wood died on their way from Canada. At the assault and capture of Louisburg, on Cape Briton Island in 1744, James Jewett was killed by a cannon ball, and Moses Platts died of a wound. Other Rowley men perished there in 1745 and 1746. In 1758 Lieutenant Colonel Gage was at Lake George, where on the 20th day of July, David Payson was killed by the indians. At Crown Point, at Ticonderoga and at the taking of Quebec, Rowley men participated.

Hardly had hostilities with the French and ceased, when trouble with England played an important part in the thinking of Rowley people. Various Acts of Parlaiment were not conducive to good relations with England and ill feeling continued to mount, which finally lead to the Declaration of Independence and the War of the Revolution. Even prior to the Declaration of Independence,

Rowley men were engaged, when news of the battle of Concord and Lexington reached Rowley, Captain Thomas Mighill with his company of minute-men left immediately for Boston. They camped in Cambridge for five days, and then returned home. Captain Moses Jewett and his troop of horse journeyed as far as Medford. Although he was of Ipswich Village, most of the men in his troop were of Rowley. His payroll is in my possession, as well as his payroll when he was sent to Gloucester with his troop of horse on the 29th day of November 1775 to guard the ship Nancy.

Most Rowley men were in accord with the feeling of separation from England, and on May 22, 1776 the town voted "That if the Honorable Congress shall, for the safety of the colonies, declare them independent of Great Britain, that we, the inhabitants of Rowley, do solemnly engage, that with our lives and fortunes we will support them in full measure. There were a few however, who felt that the destiny of the colonies should best be served by remaining with England. Prominent among these men was Dr. John Calef, a ship surgeon of Ipswich. A man of pleasing address and persuasive manners, he carried great weight in the towns of Essex County. He married the daughter of Reverend Jedediah Jewett of Rowley, as his second wife, and by her had fifteen children. At the commencement of the war, and while he was in England, his wife and family removed to Penobscot County, Maine. Following the boundary settlements, the Calefs settled in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, taking with them Rev. Jewett's Family Bible, a silver tankard and other articles of furniture which had formerly belonged to him. These articles are now in the possession of a descendent of John Calef, and on one of my visits to St. Andrews they were proudly shown to me.

Reverend Jacob Bailey, son of Deacon David Bailey and Mary (Hodgins) Bailey was born in Rowley the 16th of April 1731. Through the influence of Rev. Jedediah Jewett he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1755. Among his classmates were John Adams, later President; John Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire and Nova Scotia; William Browne and David Sewall, both of whom became judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Rev. Bailey taught school for three years and in 1758 became a Congregational minister. In 1759 he journeyed to England where he was interviewed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which resulted in his ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He accepted a pastorate in Pownalborough, Maine, and at the commencement of the Revolution embraced the cause of the Loyalists. He endured great persecutions while at Pownalborough and in 1779 removed to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; and later to Annapolis Royal, where he lived until his death in 1808. A monument in the cemetery there marks his grave.

Rowley, in common with other towns, suffered severe financial hardships in support of the War of Independence. Cost of commodities and labor rose to astronomical heights; and finally to the depreciation of money. Rowley, like other communities, also

suffered from loss of men. This small town supplied upwards to 500 in the service. Included with these were three captains; Thomas Mighill, Benjamin Adams and Edward Payson; also nine lieutenants. Rowley men saw action in many battles, ranging from Arnold's expedition to Quebec, to Ticonderoga, Bennington and other places in New York State, Rhode Island and Vermont. Stephen Pearson, a resident of Ipswich Village, and a member of the first Church of Rowley was one of the men who rowed Arnold to the Vulture the day Arnold committed treason.

An interesting account is given in Currier's History of Newbury of the Great Fright: "On Friday afternoon, April 21, 1775, the second day after the Lexington Fight, the people of Newburyport held an informal meeting at the town house, and just as the Reverend Thomas Cary was about to open the meeting with prayer, a messenger rushed up the stairs, in breathless haste, crying out, "Turn out, turn out; or you will all be killed. The regulars are marching this way and will soon be here; they are now in Ipswich, cutting and slashing all before them." The messenger proved to be Mr. Ebenezar Todd who stated that he had been sent from Rowley, to warn the people of their impending destruction." As we look back at that time, the incident that took place is rather humorous, but there was great alarm felt among the inhabitants from Salem to northern New Hampshire on that day, caused by panic following rumors about the battle of Concord and Lexington.

A tax list for the year 1709 shows that Joseph Dummer was assessed the largest amount, 11 pounds, 3 shillings and 5 pence, followed by Samuel Pickard who was required to pay 4 pounds, 5 shillings. Frances Jewett, shall we say, was the most fortunate, paying the smallest tax, 6 pence was collected from him. Evidently this tax was only levied on lands and meadows as we do not find Prime's store, which was established in 1707, and which was in continuous operation for 234 years, listed.

The Byfield Parish, which comprised parts of Newbury and Rowley was incorporated by the General Court October 28, 1710. A Meeting House was built there in 1702, and the members of the Parish were relieved of supporting the First Church. Linebrook Parish, consisting of parts of Rowley, Ipswich and Topsfield was incorporated in 1746, and the Church organized in 1749. The Meeting House was erected in 1744 through 1747 on the Leslie Road; and in 1828 it was taken down and rebuilt on the present location.

The old Jewett house, located on Cross Street, on the site where Maynard Haley now lives, was a land mark for many years, built possibly before 1656. It was taken down in 1875. Doctor Joshua Jewett, probably the most outstanding man to be born and live his entire life in Rowley was born in the old house on the 23rd of August, 1768. He received his education locally, and at Dummer Academy following which he taught school for a number of years. He married, the 14th of June, 1798, Phebe Harris, and took up his residence in the Harris house on Hammond Street. At Dr. Jewett's

death, the 3rd of January, 1862, Daniel Prime wrote, and I quote "Few men have so richly deserved, and so freely received the confidence, respect and love of their fellow citizens as he. A large portion of his active life was spent in the service of his native town, in the various offices of its gift, all of which he filled with honor, and performed their duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner. He was Town Clerk for twenty-two years; viz.: from 1800 to 1821 inclusive. He represented the town in the General Court for nine years. He was a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution in 1821, and was a Deacon of the First Church fifty-four years. I have esteemed him a true and sincere friend." End of quote.

The diary kept by Joshua Jewett from 1789 through 1861 has been preserved and extracts from this diary were published in "Rowley, Massachusetts: Mr. Ezekiel Roger's Plantation" with the notation that, "The record from 1839 to 1860 is missing." In 1958, long after the authors of "Rowley, Massachusetts" had passed away, I was fortunate in locating the missing twenty years of the diary. So once again the record is complete. No fuller record of this small town from 1789 through 1861 could be portrayed. The home life, the hard work in the fields, woods and marshes, the visits of friends and relatives, local activities, state and national problems are briefly but clearly noted.

The Great Rebellion of 1861-1865 caused Rowley men to once again rally to the defense of their country. The monument on the common lists one hundred and twenty-seven names. For four years they represented Rowley in many theaters of the war. Some of us remember these G.A.R. men. One in particular is recalled to memory: Milton Ellsworth was in one of the great regiments of the North, the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and saw severe service. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all of the battles his regiment engaged in until he, with the greater part of the Nineteenth was captured in June 1864, taken to Andersonville, where he was held prisoner until the end of the conflict.

In November 1875 an Historical Society was formed in Rowley for the purpose of collecting historical data to be turned over to William D. Northend, a native of Byfield, who was compiling a history of Byfield and Rowley. The officers elected were: President, D. H. Hale; Vice Presidents, D. N. Prime, J. S. Todd and J. H. Smith. The Secretary was J. S. Prime; Corresponding Secretary, George B. Blodgett and Treasurer, Frank Todd. Evidently the history was never published and the historical society was short lived, as I find no further reference to it.

In 1918 the present Rowley Historical Society, which needs and deserves the active support of all residents of Rowley, was incorporated. Purchasing the Platts-Bradstreet House, this society raised sufficient funds to renovate the house as a museum of early Rowley relics. Mr. Walter Muir Whitehall in his book "Independent Historical Societies" has this comment on the Rowley Historical Society: "This is a characteristic example of a local society that

with purely local support and interest and with no concern with either the tourist trade or the academic world has accomplished a great deal with limited resources in preserving a segment of local history."

No review of Rowley history would be complete without a brief mention of Capt. Phillip Nelson. Born in England about 1633, he was brought here when the town was settled. He graduated from Harvard College in 1654, and was the only graduate of Harvard that year. His was an important voice in town affairs, serving as selectman, Justice of the Peace, etc. He served as Captain of a company under the command of Sir William Phipps in the war against the French in Nova Scotia in 1690. He died in 1691 leaving his widow Elizabeth and ten children.

I have mentioned but a few of the men who have served Rowley through the years and all too little of the History of Rowley during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The record of the past is one of which the people of Rowley should be, and are, proud. It is your Heritage. The events taking place during the latter part of the 20th century will be the history of tomorrow. May your actions be such that those who follow you will be as proud of your accomplishments as we are of your predecessors.

THE HISTORY OF MAXIMILLIAN AND JOSEPH JEWETT

Early Puritans and Pioneers

(Book 9576, Page 951, 12th Generation;
Jewett Family of America Books)

MAXIMILLIAN AND JOSEPH JEWETT with their families, sailed into Boston Harbor in December, 1638. They spent the winter there living and mingling with the Mayflower families. In the spring they moved north of Boston about 30 miles and, with others who sailed with them from England, established the town of Rowley, Massachusetts. During their lives, they accumulated much land. As time went on, some of the land was sold off; but a sizeable part has passed down from generation to generation to direct decendents of Joseph Jewett. This bicentennial year still finds, after 326 years, a direct decendent living on a part of the old farm that has not lost the name of Jewett. The original property was purchased in part from Thomas Emerson in 1650 and from Joseph Muzzey in 1657. Edward Douglas Jewett (Book 9576, Page 951, 12th generation) and his wife Edna now live there. He was the President of the Jewett Family of America for one year and for 21 years (between 1948 and 1969) he was a very active Secretary and Treasurer. He is the family's very accomplished genealogist, historian and the keeper of the records for the national organization; The Jewett Family of America. His family records have been preserved for posterity, and now a permanent part of the Essex Institute at Salem, for you and your grandchildren to look over.

Edward Jewett, father of the Jewetts who first came to America, was born in 1580 and lived in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. The arms borne by him and which were brought to this country by Deacon Maximillian and Joseph Jewett, and which they were so careful to preserve on the records here is thus described on old records in both France and England: "He beareth, Gules, on a cross argent, five fleur-de-lis of the first. Crest, an eagle's neck between two wings displayed argent, by the name Jewett."

This is the coat of arms recognized by the Viscount de Fronsac, Chancellor of the Aryan Order of St. George in 1891, in an article written by him and with which he gives a fine illustration and states, "these are the arms of the Jewetts of Main and Texas."

-continued-

Edward Jewett, father of Deacon Maximillian and Joseph Jewett, lived in Bradford, England, where he was a clothier. By clothier it is not to be understood that he sold clothes, but was a maker of manufacturer of cloths. In those days, in England, the designation clothier was used only in the sense of the merchant manufacturer of woolen cloth who had in his employ a larger or smaller number of families engaged in the various manuals employments connected therewith.

Edward Jewett lived long before the days of factories. In his time the making of cloth was carried on in Yorkshire in private houses, the several parts of the process being conducted by different members of the family according to their age and sex. The clothiers of Yorkshire were considered among the most industrious and frugal people of the kingdom. They were of necessity capitalists. They employed weavers, fullers, etc., and furnished them with material. In part they were accounted among the millionaires of England. Edward Jewett seems to have been a man of property, and to have left goodly portions to his children. The twenty families that accompanied Mr. Ezekiel Rogers to New England are described by Winthrop, "most of them of good estate." From the fact that the families of clothiers were trained from early life to knowledge of the different parts of the operation of making cloths we may infer that the two sons of Edward Jewett who settled there were also clothiers. This is confirmed by the well known fact as stated by Johnson in his "Wonder Working Providence," "that the settlers of Rowley were the first people that set upon making cloth in this Western World".

Maximillian and Joseph Jewett did not come to this country as adventurers. They were men of respectability, "of good estate", and could probably have no hopes of improving their wordly condition by emigration. They were lovers of liberty, and men of distinct and well marked religious views. They were non-conformists. They had too sturdy an independence, as well as too strong a sense of duty, to abandon what they held a truth even in the midst of the bitterest persecution. For this reason, they left their homes and sought in the wilds of America a resting place from oppression, a spot where they and their children might enjoy freedom to worship God. They were men of thought and character.

The period at which they emigrated to America was one of the darkest for the Puritans. Many ministers had been silenced or suspended. Fines and the pillory, mutilation and torture, were remorselessly resorted to by the friends of Archbishop Laud to compel conformity to the ceremonies of the Established Church. The ministers Charles the First were full of hope that they should exterminate the pestilent heresay from the land.

Hunted down by tyranny, refused even the liberty of flight, the Puritans were almost in despair. All who could leave, fled, most of them to America. The same year in which our fathers emigrated, eight ships preparing to sail for this country were by order of the Privy Council detained in the Thames.

-continued-

The persecution under Archbishop Laud seems to have fallen with peculiar weight upon the clothiers. This may have been owing to the fact that many of the clothiers were descendants of Dutch and French Protestants. Mr. Pyer in enumerating the petition for redress of grievances to Parliement in 1640-41 instances under the head of trade, "Divers Clothiers having been forced away who had set up their manufacturs abroad to the great hurt of the kingdom". Smith, in the history of wool, cites the rigor of Archbishop Laud's execution of the acts of conformity as the cause which drove many clothiers out of the kingdom.

In the year 1638 there came from England to the new world, in all, twenty ships and at least three thousand persons. Among them were our ancestors, who sailed from Hull in the ship John of London, with about 20 other Puritans and their families (some 60 persons in all), under the leadership of Ezekiel Rogers, and landed in Boston about the first of December, 1638.

The Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, a learned and eloquent minister of Rowley, England, having been suspended for non-conformity, collected from his hearers and his other Yorkshire friends this little company, and with them came to America. It is stated that so great was the respect for Mr. Rogers that though he was suspended from the active duties of his office he was allowed to enjoy the profits of his living for two years afterwards, and permitted to name a substitute who was afterwards himself suspended for refusing to read the sentence against his predecessor. These two years we may suppose were employed by Mr. Rogers in gathering his future band of emigrants. His project seems to have excited considerable attention among the nobility and gentry. He states that he felt himself under obligations, for the sake of many persons of high rank to make choice of a good location here.

Some of his company were doubtless his former parishioners, but the Jewetts lived in Bradford, 100 miles from Rowley. Mr. Rogers may have gone to Bradford for the purpose of obtaining accessions to his company, or our ancestors may have heard of the intentions of the great minister and sought him out.

Upon their arrival in Boston their first act illustrates their dignity and courtesy as well as their piety. John Williams states in his "History of New England," that "Ezekiel Rogers, son of Richard Rogers, of Weathersfield, in Essex, a worthy son of so worthy a father, lying at Boston with some who came out of Yorkshire with him, where he had been a painful preacher many years, being desirous to partake in the Lord's Supper with the church of Boston, did first impart his desire to the elders, and having given them satisfaction, they acquainted the church with it: and before the sacrament, being called forth by the elders, he spo e to this effect, viz., that he and his company (viz., divers families who came over with him) had of a good time, withdrawn themselves from the church communion of England, and that for many corruptions which were among them. But first he desired that he might not be

-continued-

mistaken, as if he did condemn all there; for he did acknowledge a special presence of God there in three things: 1st in the soundness of Doctrine in all fundamental truths; 2nd in the excellency of ministerial gifts; 3rd in the blessing upon the same, for the work of conversion and for the power of religion, in all which where appeared more, in England than in all the known world besides. Yet there are such corruptions, as, since God let them see some light therein, they could not, with safe conscience, join any longer with them. The first, is their national church; second, their hierarchy, wholly anti-christian; third, their dead service; fourth, their receiving (nay compelling) all to partake of the seals; fifth, their abuse of excommunication, wherein they enwrap many a godly minister, by causing him to pronounce their sentences, they not knowing that the fear of the excommunication lies in that. Hereupon they bewailed before the Lord their sinful partaking so long in those corruptions, and entered a covenant together, to walk together in all the ordinances".

Winthrop also states: "A plantation was begun between Ipswich and and Newbury. The occasion was this: Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport having determined to sit down at Quinipiack, there came over one Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, of Weathersfield in England, and with him some 20 godly men, and most of them of good estate. They laboured by all means to draw him with them to Quinipiack. He consulted with the elders of the bay, by their advice, he and his people took that place by Ipswich."

Thus was the town of Rowley, Massachusetts, founded and settled by Mr. Rogers and his hardy bank of Puritans, of which Maximillian and Joseph Jewett were prominent members. In 1639 "Being settled in Rowley, they renewed their church covenant, and their call to Mr. Rogers to the office of pastor, according to the course of other churches."

The town was incorporated "1639; 4 day of the 7th month, ordered that Mr. Ezekiel Rogers' Plantation shall be called Rowley." The place was named in honor of Mr. Rogers, he having been the minister in Rowley, England, a number of years.

The history of our family, quiet and unpretending as it has always been, is associated with the most stirring and impressive events of modern times. Our ancestors were actors in the most important scenes of the moving panorama of human progress. To the English Puritans--their enemies themselves being the judges--are to be attributed the strongest steps in the march of freedom. The great principles of civil and religious liberty were first fully developed and established by their efforts and sacrifices. The colonization of this country by such men first gave an assured resting place for these principles upon earth, and when viewed in all its bearings and consequences can be said to have done more for the progress of our race in the paths of true civilization than any and all other assignable human causes.

All of the Jewetts of this country spring from the common ancestor with the exception of four families who have come from England since 1800, and these are undoubtedly of the same family.

T H I R D G E N E R A T I O N

*15 JEREMIAH JEWETT (Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Bradford, England, about 1637, and was brought to this country by his father in 1638. He married in Rowley, Mass., May 1, 1661, Sarah Dickinson, daughter of Thomas and Janet _____ Dickinson. She was born in Rowley Oct. 16, 1664, and died Jan. 30, 1723-4. "His home was in Ipswich, in the first Parish of Rowley near the Rowley line. He lived on the farm his father gave him on the 'Norwest side of Egipt River.' His associations were with Rowley, he was a member of our church and was buried in our burial ground. He had a right of comonage in Ipswich, Feb. 18, 1678." (Essex Inst. Col.)

He was one of the soldiers from Ipswich in King Philip's War. Died in Ipswich May 20, 1714. Gravestone in Rowley Cemetery:

HERE LYS YE BODY OF
JEREMIAH JEWET
WHO DIED MAY
YE 20 1714
AGED 77

Children, born in Ipswich, Mass., baptized in Rowley:

69 Jeremiah, born Dec. 20, 1662; married (1st) Elizabeth Kimball; (2d) Elizabeth Bugg.

70 Joseph, born April 17, 1665; bapt. Nov. 23, 1673.

71 Thomas, born Jan. 29, 1667-8; bapt. Nov. 23, 1673; died July 1, 1742 in his 75th year, "an old bachelor." (Ch. R.) "His will, dated May 1, 1742, proved July 5, 1742 mentions as legatees: brother Eleazer of Norwich, Conn., to have eight small lots of salt marsh and one lot of upland all in Rowley; cousin Jeremiah Jewett of Rowley; cousin Caleb Jewett of Rowley; cousin Hannah Pearson, wife of Stephen of Rowley; cousin Priscilla Perkins, wife of Zackeus of Rowley; children of cousin Jeremiah Hobson, late of Rowley dec'd; cousin Henry Dole of Newbury, to have about one hundred acres of

THE JEWETT FAMILY OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED

SEPTEMBER NINETEENTH NINETEEN HUNDRED TEN

SETTLED IN SIXTEEN THIRTY EIGHT AT

ROWLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

This is to certify that

Alton L. Jewett

has been enrolled as a member of the

JEWETT FAMILY

on July Twenty Seven Nineteen Fifty Three

Thos S. Jewett — *President*

Everett D. Jewett — *Secretary*

See Page 206

KING PHILIP'S WAR

The bloodiest of the 17th century wars between the American colonists and the Indians. It takes its name from Philip (Indian: Metacom), chief of the Wampanoag tribe. Though this tribe, under Philip's father, had been friendly to the settlers for a number of years, Philip appears to have been secretly planning the extermination of the colonists. When an informant among the Indians reported this plot to the English, Philip had him killed. The colonists promptly executed his murderers and retaliations and counter-retaliations soon mushroomed into full-scale hostilities.

The numerically superior settlers quickly defeated the Wampanoags and forced Philip to take refuge with the independent, hostile tribes of the interior. From that time, early in 1675, until the death of Philip on August 12, 1676, the Indians conducted a series of raids on the New England frontier towns which were never to be equaled in their ferocity. They wiped out complete villages, settlements, killing every man, woman and child, burned the buildings and crops. Phillip had visions of wiping out all colonists, and setting himself up as the King of the Indians. The tribe known as the Nipmucks, of western Massachusetts, completely destroyed at least 12 settlements in that area and burned a number of others, giving little quarter wherever they struck. The war ended after the near-annihilation of the Narrangansetts in Rhode Island in the winter of 1675-76 and several decisive defeats of the Nipmucks during the following spring. The English sold many of the indian captives into the west indian slavery trade, during this period.

land in Byfield, Rowley and to be sole executor. Codicil, dated May 8, 1742 mentions as cousins Mary Chapman, wife of Daniel of Ipswich; Elizabeth Day, wife of Thomas of Ipswich; Jemima Scott, wife of Joseph junior of Rowley; Mary Lakeman wife of Solomon of Ipswich; Mercy Jewett, widow of John, late of Rowley dec'd." (Essex Inst. Hist. Col.) Gravestone in Rowley Cemetery:

HERE LYES BURIED
THE BODY OF MR
THOMAS JEWET
WHO DYED JULY
YE 1ST 1742
IN THE 75TH YEAR
OF HIS AGE

*72 Eleazer, born Nov. 29, 1669; bapt. Nov. 23, 1673; married (1st) Mary Lamb; (2d) Mary (Griswold) Tracy.

73 Sarah, born _____; bapt. Nov. 23, 1673; married William Hobson.

74 Mary, born Jan. 27, bapt. March 21, 1674-5; married Abner Dole.

75 Nehemiah, born about 1678; married Priscilla Bradstreet.

76 Ephraim, born Feb. 2, 1679-80; married Elizabeth Hammond.

77 Caleb, born _____, 1681. "He was witness to a deed from Nathaniel Crosby to Jeremiah Jewett the younger in 1699. No further mention of him." (Blodgette.)

(Note: The numbers preceeding the name, are reference numbers in the two Jewett Family of America books found in the many libraries.)

(*) The Jewett family of Mason are directly decended from.

F O U R T H G E N E R A T I O N

*72 ELEAZER JEWETT (Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 29, 1669; baptized Nov. 23, 1673.

"December 5, 1698 Eleazer Jewett purchased of Moses Waterman and Bushnell agents of the town 75 acres of land near the Shetucket River."

He settled in Norwich, Conn., "where he conveys to his son Eleazer junior of Norwich all his estate in Massachusetts, and Eleazer junior of Norwich sells land in Rowley to Joseph Barker and appears personally in Rowley Dec. 2, 1742, and acknowledges the deed." (Essex Inst. Col.)

He married (1st) Mrs. Sarah Lamb, widow of Ebenezer Lamb. She died in 1714. he married (2d) Sept. 3, 1717, Mrs. Mary (Griswold) Tracy, widow of Jonathan Tracy. She was the daughter of Francis Griswold, of Norwich, and was born at Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 26, 1656, and died Sept. 18, 1723. He died at Norwich, Conn. _____, 1748.

Children, born in Norwich, Conn., all by first wife:

224 Mary, born Dec. 22, 1700.
225 Sarah, born July 19, 1702; married June 29, 1730, Thomas Perkins.
*226 Eleazer, born Sept. 22, 1704; married Elizabeth Griggs.
227 Hannah, born Aug. 30, 1707; married Benjamin Knowles.
228 Caleb, born June 25, 1710; married (1st) Rebecca Cook; (2d) Mrs. Faith Brewster.

(Note: The numbers preceeding the name throughout the book are reference numbers found in the Jewett Family of America books found in the many libraries.)

(*) this symbol found by certain names, indicate the direct ancestor of Alton L. Mattie B. & Arthur W. Jewett of Mason Michigan.

F I F T H G E N E R A T I O N

*226 ELEAZER JEWETT (Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 22, 1704.

He married in Ipswich, Mass., _____, 1726, Elizabeth Griggs. They lived in Norwich, Conn., where he died Jan. 5, 1747. She died there April 15, 1781.

Children, born in Norwich, Conn.:

663 Eleazer, born Aug. 31, 1731; married (1st) Sarah Farnham; (2d) Elizabeth _____.
664 Mary, born March 2, 1733; married about 1775 John Smith, of Canterbury, Conn.
665 Thomas, born July 19, 1736; married Eunice Slafter.
*666 Ichabod, born Feb. 5, 1738-9; married (1st) Mary Carpenter; (2d) Elizabeth Miner.
667 Elizabeth, born _____; married Joseph Smith, of Lisbon, Conn.
668 Hannah, born Aug. 30, 1741; married in Norwich, June 21, 1764, Cyprian Downer, of Shaftbury, Vt.
669 Sarah, born Aug. 5, 1743; married Thomas Hutchins, of Lisbon, Conn.
670 Peggy, born _____; married _____Walbridge, of Stafford, Conn.
671 Elam, born March 5, 1746; married Eunice Richardson.

S I X T H G E N E R A T I O N

666 ICHABOD JEWETT (Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4 Edward 1), was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 5, 1738-9.

He married, April 4, 1761, Mary Carpenter, of Coventry, Conn. She died May 29, 1776, and he married, April 17, 1777, Elizabeth Miner. He lived in Coventry, Conn., and served as a soldier in the Revolution from that town; was on the Lexington Alarm list. He died May 1, 1796.

Powder horn of Joseph Leon Jewett, son of Alton, originated here--to be passed down 'Joseph' Jewetts, if any. (Herschel Jewett, May 4, 1965) See historical sketch by Eva Jewett Morse and the history of Ichabod Jewett's powder horn.

Children, born in Coventry, Conn., first wife:

1395 Ichabod, born Sept. 19, 1763; married (1st) Jennett Richardson; (2d) Irene Richardson.
1396 Benjamin, born April 23, 1765; married Lucretia Richardson.
*1397 Eleazer, born Nov. 29, 1769; married (1st) Submit Porter; (2d) Olive Kingsbury Clark.
1398 Nathan, March 12, 1772; married Lucy Perry.
1399 Elizabeth, born Aug. 4, 1774.
1400 Anna, born April 12, 1776.

Child, by second wife:

1401 Miner, born July 19, 1780. He settled in Canada.

(*) indicates throughout the book, the direct line from which the Alton L; Arthur W and Mattie B. Jewett are decended.

CAPTAIN ICHABOD JEWETT

OF

COVENTRY, CONNECTICUT

At the breaking of the Revolutionary War he joined the army. Ichabod was a minute man on the Lexington Alarm. Military records state, in April 1775, he marched from Coventry with the Lexington Alarm. He served seven days for relief of Boston. He was in the Ninth Company, Norwich, Connecticut, under Captain Durk, Camp 1759. His wages were 19 Shillings 10 Tupence. Dollars did not exist in 1775. The English Pound was the prevailing medium of exchange. Spanish milled coins were prevalent as were the Portugese "Johannes" and Dutch "Guilders". Script and Letters of Credit were used.

Ichabod also played an important part and made his fame in the Battle of Bunker Hill (June, 1775). He was in General Buell's Company. Additional information can be obtained by employing a genealogist at Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06115.

All men, sixteen to sixty, served in the army. George Washington took command of the Continental Army on June 16, 1775. Three young sons, Ichabod Jr., Benjamin and Eleazer were scouts and carried messages. This Eleazer was our esteemed ancestor, Eleazer (3), who lived at Langdon, New Hampshire, later settled the Jewett Homestead, Chelsea, Michigan, in 1836.

Genealogy can be tricky and sometimes impossible. The author of this book is of the 11th generation, and had two parents. That gave him four grandparents, eight great grandparents, and 16 great great grandparents. From there we can go on and on--great and great--11 times. That makes 1100 grandparents.

The Jewett family planted their seed in many places, and today there are six cities and towns who were named for a member of the family who was influential in the location. Jewett Mountain can be located in West Virginia, Jewett City in Conneticut.

Throughout the United States there are 6 towns by the name of JEWETT. Who knows whether the 3rd, 4th or 7th generation; but is certain that these towns are the "TODAY'S MONUMENTS", of yester-years accomplishments of the JEWETT FAMILY and their association of public affairs. Besides Jewett City, Conneticut, the following are taken from the World Atlas:

JEWETT, ILLINOIS
JEWETT, MISSOURI
JEWETT, OHIO
JEWETT, TEXAS
JEWETT, WISCONSIN

1ST GENERATION

EDWARD JEWETT
OF BRADFORD
WEST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE
ENGLAND
1580-1615

JOSEPH JEWETT 1609-1660	2ND
JEREMIAH JEWETT 1637-1814	3RD
ELEAZER JEWETT 1673-1748	4TH
ELEAZER JEWETT 1704-1744	5TH

SIXTH GENERATION THE 9 CHILDREN OF ELEAZER II BOOK #663

ELEAZER III 663	MARY 664	THOMAS 665	ELIZABETH 667	HANNAH 668	SARAH 669	PEGGY 670	ELAM 671	ICHABOD 666

THE FOUNDER OF JEWETT CITY CONN. GREAT GREAT UNCLE OF ARTHUR, MATTIE & ALTON JEWETT

THE LINAGE OF ARTHUR JEWETT MATTIE JEWETT & ALTON JEWETT

Continued on next page

FOUNDER
OF
JEWETT CITY CONNETICUT

Eleazer Jewett III (founder of Jewett City, Conneticut) brother to Ichabod Jewett was born in Norwich, Connecticut on August 31, 1731. He married Sarah Farnham who was born in 1734. She died and he later married again. He and his second wife (Elizabeth) settled in Norwich and later removed to and settled what is now known as Jewett City, Conneticut. Eleazer Jewett is described in Miss Calkin's History of Norwich, Conneticut as "King the founder of the thriving and beautiful village of Jewett City, a man of sterling worth, marked business tact and as enterprising as he was honest". Beginning with only a small farm and a mill seat on Patcham River, he lived to see a flourishing village spread around him enriched with mills, stores, mechanical operations and farms in an improved state of tillage, to which the public gave the familiar name of Jewett City. He had first a grist mill, then a saw mill and sold out portions of his land to induce others to settle near him.

About the year of 1790, he was joined by John Wilson, a clothier from Massachusetts, who married his daughter whom he encouraged to set up a woolen mill. We learn from Wilson's advertisement that he was ready at his mill to accommodate the public December, 1793. Eleazer Jewett was not a man of finished education, but active, persevering, and of genial, kindly temperment, happy in doing good and opening paths of enterprise for the benefit of others without laboring to enrich himself. He had three children by his first wife and four by the second. He died in his 87th year, December 7, 1817.

(Page 791), Eva Jewett Morse, Mason, Michigan 1920; my great Aunt, sister of Joseph Jewett.) She wrote for the Ingham County Pioneer and Historical Society; in part:

"My forefather, Eleazer Jewett moved to Norwich Conn., in 1698, and there my great grandfather, Ichabod Jewett was born on July 5, 1738. In his young manhood, he went to Coventry, Conn., whereby he married and settled. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he enlisted in Buells Company, and soon after became a Captain, and his name can be found in the official record of the Adjutant General's office. He had two sons in the army with him, and two other sons acted as scouts. The powder flask which Ichabod Jewett used while in the army has been handed down to a male member of the family through the generations, and is now in the possession of Joseph Jewett of this city, a veteran of the Civil War."

Prior to Joseph Jewett, the powder flask was at one time owned by Joseph Porter Jewett, then to his son, Joseph Jewett (1892-1924). From Joseph Jewett the powder flask adorned the wall under his picture, with two American flags in the living room of Alton L. and Ione A. Jewett. They reverently entrusted the powder flask to the care of their youngest son, Joseph Leon Jewett who plans to follow the information given by his great Aunt Eva; to pass it on to a Jewett son with the lineage of Joseph Porter Jewett. Joe feels that the flask should be passed on, giving great concern that each owner should care for, and protect the heirloom with pride and concern.

All of the last 12 generations have named a son Joseph. How nice it would be, if all future generations name a son Joseph in honor of our ancestor, Joseph Jewett (son of Edward, of the first generation, who came to the colonies in 1638; and buried in Rowley Mass., from whom we are all descended.

Note: When reference is made to a page in this book such as the above page 791--the reference is to the page number of the two volumes of JEWETT FAMILY OF AMERICA--that can be found in many libraries including the Mason, Ingham County, and State of Michigan Libraries.

THE SEVENTH GENERATION

---The Children of Ichabod Jewett---

FIRST GENERATION
Edward Jewett 1580-1615 of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Married Mary Taylor, October, 1604.

(4) 2ND GEN.
Joseph Jewett 1609-1660

(15) 3RD GEN.
Jeremiah Jewett 1637-1714

(72) 4TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1673-1748

(226) 5TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1704-1747

(666) 6TH GEN.
Ichabod Jewett 1738-1796

7TH GENERATION	THE CHILDREN OF ICHABOD JEWETT	BOOK 666

1394 Nathan	1395 Ichabod	1396 Benjamin	1399 Elizabeth	1400 Anna	* 1397 Eleazer	1401 Miner

NATHAN JEWETT (1394) married Lucy Perry, sister of the historically famous Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry; who, under the nose of the British, built a fleet at Presque Isle (now Erie Penn). He build and manned nine vessels with 54 guns. He attacked the British fleet on Sept. 10, 1813 and captured the British fleet on Lake Erie. The Great Lakes were his. This historically famous battle broke the back of the British power and, thus, began the downgrade of the British in the War of 1812. American domination of Lake Erie opened a direct avenue from Boston to Detroit, which was then considered the far west; opening Michigan to pioneer settlement, which began about 1825, gradually increasing in intensity by 1835. In 1810 the population of Detroit had swelled to 1,610 persons. By 1820 the population declined to 1,442 because of the war of 1812. During this period and until 1825, the Erie Canal was constructed, which assisted greatly in the immigration to Michigan. Roads were only winding wagon tracks through the woods. The canal was a mode of fast transportation, such as the trains, buses, and planes of today. Canal barges were hauled by horses and became the accepted route to Michigan, and the Jewett family used them for their trip, as you will observe in future pages. The marriage of Nathan Jewett to Lucy Perry added to the heritage of the Jewett family of Mason, Michigan.

(*) Direct decendent of Alton L., Mattie B. and Arthur W. Jewett of Mason Mich.

THE DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH IN LAKE ERIE RENDERED DETROIT TO THE UNITED STATES, THUS, OPENING MICHIGAN TO IMMIGRATION.

On June 11, 1805 the whole town of Detroit was swept with a devastating fire. Every building except one burned to the ground. No lives were lost, and only two were injured. Before the fire Detroit was a hodgepodge of shanties, stores, etc., with no plan. In 1810 the total population in Michigan (none indian) was 4,762 persons. May 6, 1812, the Congress passed an act requiring that 2,000,000 acres of land be surveyed in the territory of Michigan. On August 22, 1818, the first steam vessel sailed the Great Lakes. Its name was "Walk on the Water", speed was eight miles per hour. The time to cross Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit was approximately 49 hours. It was 135 feet long, 32 feet wide at the beam, 8½ feet draught, used 30 to 40 cords of wood per trip. Passage was $18.00. By 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and there were seven steam ships sailing the great lakes. In September, 1813, Oliver Hazard Perry captured the British fleet on Lake Erie giving Detroit to the United States. By 1840 the population of Ingham County, Michigan reached 2,401 persons; by 1850 the population was 8,606, 1860 population was 17,398, and by 1880 it was 33,640 persons.

In 1815 Detroit was reincorporated with a new city government. In 1817 the Detroit Gazette became the first news paper to be published. The University of Michigan was established in Detroit in 1817. During this period, there were no roads in Michigan or western New York.

By 1820 the population of Detroit was 1,432 persons; the non-indian population of Michigan was 8,896 persons by census. This year, the Michigan Governor, with 30 soldiers and 5 others, explored the north and northwest of Michigan to observe future possibilities and advancement for pioneering and opening of territory. The first protestant church (the Presbyterian) was founded in Michigan in 1820. In 1824 Detroit was reorganized with city government, with a mayor and city council.

During 1824 and 1826 Joseph Wampler and John Mullett went out into the wilderness where no permanent settlements had yet been made, and surveyed Vevay Township (Ingham County, where Mason and Lansing would eventually be founded) in the central part of the state. The sections were laid out in the two years following. In 1826 Eleazer Jewett (8th generation) son of Eleazer (7th generation) was known to be in Michigan as a young man. He worked for the American Fur Company; bought furs from the Indians , was their friend, and lived among them in the general area today known as Saginaw, Michigan. He helped pioneer that city; being a surveyor, surveyed and laid out the city, having the first hotel and ferry capable of carrying a man and his horse across the Saginaw River. There is much written about Eleazer Jewett to be found in the Michigan State Library, the Saginaw Library, and more in this book. In 1830 Joseph Porter Jewett married Maranda Freer. In 1832 the first land was sold by the U.S. government in Ingham County, located at Okemos, just past the bridge. The land was formerly owned by Chief Okemos, an indian of fame for the area. By 1834, the [redacted] population of Michigan was 87,273 (must be 60,000 to be admitted to the union.

In 1837 Michigan became a state. It would have become a state sooner had not there been a great conflict between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan as to who would get Toledo; another small shipping port. Ohio argues that Michigan had a port with Detroit, and without Toledo, they would not have a port. The deadlock was broken, when the U.S. Government offered an appeasement to Michigan by giving the state the Upper Peninsula, for relinquishing any claim on Toledo.

In 1836, Lewis Lacy settled at an area later to be called Mason Centre. He chopped off 20 acres of woods approximately in the center of today's city, west nearly to the Sycamore Creek. He built a saw mill, dammed the creek approximately the location of the State Street Bridge. He planted a large crop of turnips with a great first year crop. Turnips in the colonial days were high in food value, grew in all kinds of soil, were etable by man and his animals, and kept for long periods of time. That year, he built a saw mill, a year later adding a grind stone to it, and then it soon became a post office too. The seat of justice was located by the legislature for Ingham County on Columbia Road, near Every Road and Merridian. It was later moved to Mason.

In 1837 Steven T. Mason, the boy governor was made Governor of Michigan (its first). His salary was $2,000 annually. Mason was named after him.

In 1838 Ingham County was organized and became a reality by act of Michigan legislature. The population of Ingham County was 832 persons. The population of Michigan was 174,169. The indian population was 7,914. Mason Centre had one store, one tavern, one sawmill with the grind stone. Mason Centre's first plat was laid out and recorded. In 1838 Ingham County lead the state with 30,000 pounds of maple sugar, which was used as an early crop and a medium of exchange, money, barter, and trade. This year, mail came to Mason Centre once a week from Leslie being brought by foot because there were no roads. The trip took one day. The mail carrier received $1.20 for the trip. People picked up their mail at the sawmill which was the legally established post office. The receiver paid the postage.

In June, 1839 George Shafer came to Mason Centre bringing his wares with him by wagon and opened the first store of any consequence in Mason Centre. It was located at the northwest corner of Ash and Jefferson Avenue. That same year he purchased the frame of a new hotel being built, finished it, and opened it for the first New Year's celebration of the area, having dancing and spirits--the settlers came in out of the woods for the joy fest. The hotel was located at the southeast corner of Ash and South Jefferson Streets.

In 1842 the Ingham Telegraph, Ingham County's first newspaper was published at Mason. At Chelsea, Joseph Jewett (8th generation), son of Joseph Porter Jewett, was born. He was the father of Arthur, Mattie and Alton Jewett. Joseph was born on February 25th. He died December 4, 1924 and was buried at the Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason. Joseph and his father, Joseph Porter Jewett were the first of the Jewett family to live at or near Mason.

THE EIGHTH AND NINTH GENERATIONS WERE EARLY PIONEERS IN MICHIGAN AND MASON

FIRST GENERATION

Edward Jewett 1580-1615 of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Married Mary Taylor, October, 1604.

(4) 2ND GEN.
Joseph Jewett
1609-1660

(15) 3RD GEN.
Jeremiah Jewett
1637-1714

(72) 4TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett
1673-1748

(226) 5TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett
1704-1747

(666) 6TH GEN.
Ichabod Jewett
1738-1796

7TH GENERATION THE CHILDREN OF ICHABOD JEWETT BOOK 666

1394	1395	1396	1399	1400	1397	1401
Nathan	Ichabod	Benjamin	Elizabeth	Anna	Eleazer	Miner

ELEAZER (1397), his son Joseph Porter and other sons, and his grandson, Joseph Jewett (5117) were early pioneers of Michigan, later being early residents of Mason Centre. Joseph Porter Jewett came to Mason when the population was a little over 600 persons. He settled about two miles west of town on Columbia road.

8TH GENERATION

2869
Joseph Porter Jewett

9TH GENERATION

5117
Joseph Jewett

10TH GENERATION

7683	7684	7685
Arthur W.	Mattie B. Mixter	Alton L.

note: The numbers accompanying the names, are the official reference numbers in the two large volumns of the JEWETT FAMILY OF AMERICA and will help one locate the name in those books easily.

Nathan Jewett (1394) was married to the sister of Oliver Hazard Perry famous military genius who whipped the British in the battle for Lake Erie (war of 1812) thustaking control of Detroit and Michigan territory.

S E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

*1397 ELEAZER JEWETT (Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Coventry, Conn., Nov. 29, 1769.

He married Submit Porter, who was born April 27, 1772, and died July 24, 1827. He married second, Olive Kingsbury Clark.

Mr. Jewett settled in Coventry, Conn., and removed to a farm in Langdon, N. H. where he lived until late in life, when he sold his place and removed to Michigan, where his son had preceeded him. He died there.

Langdon held an enviable reputation for good soil and was highly productive for grass, corn and potatoes, which attracted many settlers. Eleazer (3) purchased 100 acres of land for $400 from Isiah Porter on September 10, 1801. He spent most of his life at Langdon, and was the father of ten children, seven of whom came to Michigan. Most of the Jewetts in Michigan are his descendants.

Eleazer Jewett (3) left the Jewett name on many places at Langdon. Following are excerpts from Langdon, New Hampshire history:

JEWETT BROOK

Names for Eleazer Jewett as early settler near its banks.

JEWETT ROAD

"From county road westerly crossing brush meadow brook north of Beaver Dam. Thence through land at Amaziah Porter and James Gleason thence southerly to land of Eleazer Jewett."

JEWETT CIDER MILL

Eleazer Jewett was taxed for a cider mill on Jewett Brook as early as 1812.

JEWETT BRAND

Markings of sheep have been found on Langdon town records. July 10th, 1805--Eleazer Jewett's was "A square crop on the right eare and left."

At a town meeting, 1805, Eleazer Jewett was chosen as Dog Whipper, the duty of which appears in the town record of Reading, Mass. February 2, 1662--"It was further ordered the day and year above written that every dog and bitch that comes to the meeting house after the present day either on Lord's Day or Lecture Day except that it be their dog, that pays for a Dog Whipper--the owner of the dogs shall pay 6 pence for every time they come to a meeting that doth not pay for a Dog Whipper. This was followed by a list of 26 men that will pay the Dog Whipper for whipping the dogs out of the meeting house on Lord's Day." The old one-story Jewett house was razed in 1870. The Cider Mill, still intact, was used as a home years later. The first five of the ten children born to Eleazer (3) and Submit Porter Jewett were born at Coventry and five at Langdon, New Hampshire.

In his later years, Eleazer (3) desired to be nearer to the children then in Michigan; indicated that he too, was considering Michigan as his final home. He advised his children of his desires, and intentions. He soon received a welcome letter from his son Eleazer (4) who had been in Michigan the longest. The letter read, in part, as follows:

> (Dated April 29, 1836) "It is with great pleasure that I received and read your letter of March 31st, which I received April 23rd. It was with great joy I read in your letter that you were turning your aged eyes this way. I wept for joy. I hava a comfortable house, a small but agreeable family that shall be your abiding place and my substance shall be yours. Do not bother yourself with heavy luggage, but bedding, clothing and cloth of all description will be very useful articles in this country. Farming utensils such as yokes, ploughs, harness and cooking utensils, pots, kettles. I would not pay transportation on them. They can be had very reasonable. Provisions at this time is scarce. Probably there will be a supply in the fall. Our flour is brought from Detroit. Ducks and geese are in abundance".

At the age of 67, and his wife, Olive, being 61, they sold most of their belongings and property at Claremont N.H. and moved to Michigan to start a new Michigan pioneer way of life in the wilderness. They settled, and purchased a farm in Lima Township, 15 miles west of Ann Arbor (about 3½ miles south of present Chelsea). In the early pioneer days, locations were associated with townships, for villages and trading centers were few and far between; their's being Ann Arbor for several years.

His Children - - - turn the page

Children, all by first wife:

2863 Lester, born in Coventry, Conn., May 18, 1793; married Hannah Southwick.
2864 Nathan, born in Coventry, Conn.,Jan. 27, 1795; married (1st) Betsey Hoadley; (2d) Lucretia Fish.
2865 Electa, born in Coventry, Conn., April 30, 1797; married Samuel Elwell.
2866 Eleazer, born in Coventry, Conn.,April 29, 1799; married Azubah L. Miller.
2867 Wales, born in Coventry, Conn., May 1 , 1800; married Pattie Murphy.
2868 Neil, born in Langdon, N. H., Jan. 11, 1803; married Nancy White.
2869 Joseph Porter, born in Langdon, N. H., Feb. 25, 1807; married Maranda Freer.
2870 Harvey, born in Langdon, N. H., Nov.19, 1809 married Mary M. Dixson.
2871 Mary, born in Langdon, N. H., April 20, 1812; married William Emerson Damon.
2872 Thomas, born in Langdon, N. H., July 23, 1818; married Jane Barnet Clark.

PIONEER LETTER--Written September 3, 1835 by Hanna Jewett to her sister, Electa Elwell, case of Samuel Elwell, Langdon Sullivan (or Chesshire) County, N.H. It was mailed with a wax seal and folded into an envelope shape; mailed from Seneca (finger lake region), New York.

Dear Sister:

I received your kind and affectionate letter of the 8th of August a few days since. There are several post offices in the town of Seneca. Please direct letters in the future to Geneva post office. I was gratified with the feeling manner in which you inquired for the dear children of our departed sister. One of the children, the youngest, is with Neil, and the other, Damon has with him, some 50 miles west of us.

How or what Damon is doing, I know not. The family spent the winter in this place with Wales, Joseph and us.

If Damon does not do better since then, he did here, I know not what will become with the children. Mary was twice very sick during the winter with inflamation of the lungs, but has recovered from that and tolerable will until about the middle of January. She died July 4th of what disease, I do not know, but presume of the lungs.

The youngest child was very sick here in the winter of Dropsy on the brain, but has entirely recovered. We have not seen Damon for some time. We knew nothing of Mary's illness until we heard of her death.

Joseph has moved to Michigan. Wales and Neil are still here but Neil has sold and will probably go to Michigan before long. They are well as usual. Father has gone on to the west 50 to 60 miles west of Detroit, Michigan, a farm country and rapidly improving. The Mif Clarks are waiting for their brother to accompany them to Michigan.

The tide of emigration to the west is immense. It is a wonder that Samuel has not caught the western fever--speculation. Money making how to get sick, and that immediately and without labor, seems to be the only thing that occupies the minds of a great part of our community.

But we have duties of higher importance than heaping up wealth or adding farm to farm--the moral culture of our minds and the influence we have on our children.

The moral and intellectual improvement of youth is matter of importance to all but to the fond and anxious parent it is of the deepest interest. Is there anything that can more gladden the heart than the prospects of seeing our children fill their several stations of life in a manner that God will approve and the good desire to pattern after.

The importance of having good teachers for our children is not sufficiently felt but the importance of setting a good example before them is of infinite moment.

They are so much creations of imitation that we should strive to be what we wish them to be and individually and carefully avoid everything, whether in habits, words, or actions which we should not desire to see in our children.

Remember me affectionately to Samuel in particular and to all our friends in Genesee. If you think the duty to your family more than mortals here on earch can do, I say I think so too. But I would suggest our plan which it is said by wise and good men will never fail--before retiring to our beds at night ask ourselves whether we have said or done anything that we should not wish our children to do. If we have asked God to forgive us and to adjust us the next day to do better. And God, who is the rewarder of those who diligently seek him, will adjust you and us.

Hanna joins with one in commending you and yours to that God who has created and preserved all of us and to whose goodness and mercy we are indebted for all that we have and all that we are. Dear Sister Electa, the doctor has not left me much room, but what little there is, I will improve. I want to see you very much and the dear dear children how I should live to see them all. Talk to Elizabeth Clark about them and ask her a great many questions about your family. Oh how I should love to have for neighbors. Why can't it be so. I must tell you a little about my family. Robert the oldest is with his tenth year. Edward the second child is in his 7th year, and Harvey the third child is in his fifth year. Those are the boys except little Francis, who would have been twelve years old this month if she had lived, but God in his merciful providence saw fit to take him to himself, and I trust he is a blessed and happy spirit "before the thrown of God and the Lamb". We have beside the children that I mentioned our daughter about two months old, whom we call Catherine after my departed mother. Now I wish my dear sister, you would write to us and give us the names of your children and their ages. It will seem as though I was almost acquainted with them. Remember me to your husband and the dear children and believe me, your Affectionate Sister, H. Jewett.

This letter was written by Eleazer Jewett III on November 25, 1836 to his children. Written from Lima, Michigan.

Dear Children,

I take this opportunity to let you know where I am and how I am situated. Our health is all good, hearty and happy. I have bought me a farm in the town of Lima, County of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, fifty miles southwest of Detroit. I have bought a farm of 244 acres under improvement. There is an opening there of 100 acres, clear from timber except for some brush which a man will clear out in a day fit for a plow. There is a young orchard on it, a good hog house. I took timber hued out of abandoned logs to the mill, which is less than a mile, for boards to cover it. A fine well of water at the door. I bought it with all the crops there on it. There are 15 acres of good wheat, heavy too. Three acres of fine corn, three acres of oats, 150 bushels of potatoes, a fine piece of buckwheat, two bushels of beans.

I had ten tons of hay stacked. I have one good cow, two good hogs, a large grindstone, two swarms of bees, 20 hens all of which I paid 1,700 dollars. There are eighty acres fenced in with all good new rails. I can cut twenty tons of hay off from it. There is not one acre of waste land. It lays in a moderate gentle swell, not a hill on it, and the God of Nature never formed a better soil. It lays as handsome as a man could wish and only five years since the first settlement in this town. There is not one single lot of government land in this town that is not taken up. Provisions of every kind, are very high. Pork in the hog is worth ten cents a pound. Wheat is worth ten and six pence per bushel. Oats, three to six pence, corn $1.00. I have bought 100 bushels of good corn (as good as I have ever raised in New Hampshire) and better too, I have been offered 800 dollars in cash for my bargain.

Joseph and his family are here and are all well. Joseph is going to carry on my farm to the halves. We put in ten acres of wheat this fall. The prospects of planting it is very early. Soil to work after once broken up is very productive. A great corn and wheat country. There are, I believe, vegetables of every kind grown in abundance. We have not yet chopped any logs off and it took all summer to get a piece clean. We have a fine rail timber on part of my lot. As nice as timber ever grew. The timber is not so thick but the ground is covered with grass. The timber is oak of every kind, hickory the most plentiful of them. I could just as well keep 100 head of cattle next summer as to keep one cow, and the cattle get very fat in the summer. There are hundreds of acres of land all around me that is owned by men that have not

enjoyed it and the finest pasture you have ever seen. Acorns have been very plentiful this fall, and people let their hogs run in the woods and have a handsome pork as you would wish to see. Mother and I got here about the first of September. The girls have been here about six weeks. Mother was rather homesick for a while but since the girls came, she has been more contented. The fall has been very cold. There has been several flurries of snow, not more than one inch at one time, but it soon went off. I think the weather is more changeable here than in New Hampshire. I wish you would write me how the crops in that country came in. How Nathan and family are doing and what he has done with the old mare.

I want you to give me a history of what has transpired since I left New Hampshire.

James Clark is here. He has bought him a farm, and works like a good fellow. We had a good many of our goods damaged coming here. A good deal of our crockery broken, and our clothing damaged. It got wet crossing the lake and spoiled it. It is a very healthy country. There has been no sickness since we came here, have all been very healthy. I never was so hungry in my life as I have been this fall. I lay it to my sea sickness. I all but died every time I crossed the lake, and I crossed it five times this past summer, while I was in Michigan.

Mother sends her best love to all of you, and wants very much to see you, Ellela and family. I have made a good exchange leaving New Hampshire for Michigan. I am very well pleased with my trade so far. It is the greatest place to raise stock I ever saw. Cattle are very high. Cows are selling at this season for the year for $25.00 a piece, and other cattle in proportion. Write as soon as you receive this and let me know how all our friends and neighbors are. Do not fail of so doing, so no more at present. I will write you again as soon as I receive one from you. Remember me to all our old friends and neighbors, wishing you all prosperity and a blessing through life.

Eleazer Jewett

The following letter was written on March 29, 1840 by Eleazer Jewett III to his children written at Saginaw.

My dear children,

Once more I take my pen in hand to let you know that I yet live through the changing times of this changing world. I think I have my share one year ago last October. I was taken sick with the ague and fever* and with the belief that the fever confined me to my bed for eight months. Which I did not set up one day. I was reduced to a mere skeleton. My life was deplored of from day to day. I settled all my affairs and set my house in order to meet my fate. I can not say that I was holey refined. There was still a desire to live but no expectations of it from no one but through the goodness of God, I was preserved a little longer. My health since last summer has been slowly improving and my flesh has come on again. But my strength gains very slow. I am able to walk about and my appetite is very good. My limbs have been very badly swolen for a year, but they are gaining. I have not been able to do an hour's work since I was taken sick. But I flatter myself that I shall be able to do something this summer. Thomas came out last fall to see me and stayed five days and went from Lima to Saginaw to see Eleazer. He returned in a few days and Eleazer with him. They saw the situation that I was in and thought it best for me to sell my place and go and live with Eleazer, which I did. Last October. Neil moved into Michigan one year ago last November. He moved in with me and worked on my farm. Last summer his wife was taken sick in July and died in a short time, about 10 days, and left him with three small children. Mother was taken sick about one year ago. She was sick five months. She has recovered and is pretty well. The fever and ague is the complaint, together with the chil fever. We have got a fine rich fertile country but must all have a going in with the ague and fever. There is no money in this country, no buying going on, dull times, everybody looks sorry, but we are hoping for better times when we get old Tipicanoe in shape we shall begin to go and not until then. Eleazer keeps the only tavern there is kept in the city. He has a number of boarders of gentlemen and ladies. There is very good society here. We enjoy ourselves very well here. We have all the comforts of life that heart could withstand in abundance. The story of the Saginaw Trout is none too big. I saw one this winter that weighed 45 pounds. We have hardly been out of fresh fish this winter. They are taken at all seasons of the year, but more plentily in the winter. The catch them through the ice in abundance. We had a letter from Thomas and one from Harvey last week. They were all well. He wrote that Lester and Wales and family were all well. Mary's oldest boy is living with Wales and the younger is in the neighborhood where Mary died. Denison has gone to the West. We have not heard from him in a

(*) A discription of this terrible Early Pioneer disease follows. Most all early pioneers suffered with it one time or the other.

long time. They say the children are well taken care of. Thomas wrote that he went to see little George a few weeks ago. The man that took him has no children. He agreed to keep him one year, then Denison promised to take him away, and pay him for keeping him. But he has not heard a word from him since. That is four years ago this summer. They are very glad to keep the child and would not let him go if Denison should come after him. Eleazer has one daughter and three smart boys as you commonly see. Mother talks a great deal about Plecto and I have no doubt that she would be as glad to see you as she would anyone of her own children. She sends her best love to you all, remember me to all your family, to Nathan and family and all inquiring friends. Eleazer will write a few lines and fill up the remainder of this sheet. I remain your ever affectionate parent. Eleazer Jewett.

Footnote by son Eleazer: Do not fail of writing as soon as you receive this for I have not heard a word from you since Thomas left Langdon, N. Y. Give me a history of all the affairs, how Dale Genthal Jewett and family come on and everybody else, N. Jewett and all of the rest of you, to Mr. and Mrs. Elwell and Electa and Sam.

Written on the back of the same letter by brother E. Jewett: It is nearly 16 years since we last met but even that long time has passed away as suddenly as though it had been but a season. Various have been the changes in our once happy family. Since that time our dear mother has gone to her last home, and another has taken her place in the embrace of our father. There we see one passest away and another commeth. Who could, when I left home, imagine the changes that have since taken place. Never supposed that I should ever come to Michigan and after that a part of the rest of our family and above all that our much beloved father should ever find a resting place in Saginaw. But it is so. He is here, thanks be to God, and I hope may live in happiness long enough to redeem the time which he has spent in sickness, hardships and tribulations since he left Langdon. Neil and Joseph are living about 60 miles from here. Neil's wife died and left three small children. Thomas was here to see me. He is now at Rockport, N. J. Had a letter from him a few days since. Said he was going East soon. Had a letter from Harvey as well as Lester and Wales. Were well and their families. We have no news here, but hard times which is generally the case throughout the country. I wish you would write to me and let us know how you prosper in that country. Give my respects to her that was once Betsy Nillard if she be living. Remember me to your little ones and to Nathan and family and to all the rest of my old acquaintances. I am affectionately your brother. E. Jewett.

AGUE AND FEVER
(suffered by most early pioneers)

Ague and fever was a terrible disease, suffered by the early pioneers which we do not experience today. (As related to me by Roy Adams, historian, Justice of the Peace, good friend). Roy was the last known man to have Ague (pronounced "Egg-You") in the Mason area.

Ague was caused by mosquitoes when large bodys of swamps and water existed so prevelant. It was carried by mosquitoes. Actually, Ague and malarie are the same thing. The Ague affected the patient with an extreme chill, which would make them shiver and shake severely, even in the sun at 100 degrees in the summer. They would have an extreme chill which made them weak and sick, unable to move or work and suffered extreme pain and exhaustion. The same day, they would go into a fever and the fever would be quite high, but they were not as sick with the fever as with the chills. They had a headache with the fever. The chills and fever would last one day, or a similar specific period of time. The next day, they would feel fine; as though they were completely cured. The next day, the same chills, fever, sickness, headache, pain and exhaustion. The next day they would be good again. Sometimes it would be two days of feeling fine, sometimes three, then the next day they would have an attack. It would be regular. If your good day was one, then you would always have one good day, between the single day of attack. If you went two days, you would always have two days on and off, and so on. Hardly ever more than three days. Usually it was one day sick and one day feeling fine. The Ague was terrible for the pioneers; it would knock him out so that he could not do his work, and created not only health problems, but serious financial problems (see Eleazer Jewett's account of the ague). If you had the Ague, it would usually start in the spring, and last til cold weather set in. During the winter, you would feel pretty good. In the early days of Michigan, Mason judges had to set court days into the early part of the winter to avoid the court being sick with Ague. They even set the day of which court was to be held, to agree with those who were afflicted, to agree with their well days. Even in the summer time, if he had the Ague, every other day, they would have court every other day on his good day, or two days, etc. Not only the Plaintiffs and Defendents, but even the Judges and Juries and attorneys had to be considered which actually made a great disruption in the court process. Hence, the large mill pond in Mason, being a health menace, as the population grew, subcombed to the new steam power, and the dam was torn down. Roy Adams, in his younger days (about 1899) had the Ague. The doctors doctored him for typhoid, not having seen a case of Ague for a number of years. Finally they decided that he had the Ague and Fever, gave him quinine and brought him out of it. There were very few of the old pioneers who did not at one time or other suffer from the Ague. Neighbors helped the men keep their farms going. They thought it came from the smell of the newly plowed grounds that were plowed for the first time. They observed as the land

was cleared there were fewer cases of Ague. It was a most terrible sickness, and the early Fur traders spread vicious stories about the bad health in Michigan to keep people out of the territory, and keep the healthy fur trade for themselves. I have never read a story about Eleazer Jewett spreading the propoganda, but in Genealogy, you never write of anyones negative part in life, so I presume he was taught by his employers what to say.

The above description came from Roy Adams, who experienced Ague. His attacks lasted three to four years, and let up during the winter, which was usual.

FORWARD

THE THIRD DIMENSION

Before we start the history of the eighth generation which will carry us from year 1800 til now, lets review what actually was happening throughout the country, and get a Third Dimension of what it was like as Michigan Territory (then the far west) was opening up to migration.

At this point, Michigan was only a territory with desolate wild, highly timbered land, full of swamps infested with mosquitoes and malaria. The forests were full of wild animals; wolves, bear, and Indians. The mode of travel was to walk, or cut trees ahead of your (2 miles an hour) ox teams and covered wagons. A log hut was the home of the early pioneer. Some threw branches and limbs against a tree covered with grass and bark and lived in them.

The next few pages will give you a third dimension of that period, while at the same time, the Jewetts were among the first to push their way into that wild, wild territory named Michigan.

1805 Detroit burned to the ground leaving only two buildings. While still smoltering, LaSalle, was traveling to Detroit on Government business. He was a French architect, and had designed Washington, D.C. before this. He was a man with leadership and immediately took charge of the chaotic situation, and stayed there, until the emergency was over. He designed and patterned Detroit after Washington, D.C. The spoke shaped streets were so that a cannon could be shot down the street in defense. Detroit was close to the defiant British and was in danger at all times.

1810 Population of Detroit, then rebuilt, was 1,650 persons. The population (non-Indian) of Michigan was 4,762 persons.

1812 In the War of 1812, Detroit, practically undefended, was taken by the British.

1812 On May 6th, congress passed an act requiring that 2,000,000 acres of government land be surveyed in the territory of Michigan.

1813 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, under the eyes of the British, had built a fleet at Presque Isle (now Erie Penn.). He had nine vessels, 54 guns, when he attacked (on September 10th) and captured the British fleet in Lake Erie. The great lakes were his, and, thus, opened the direct avenue from Boston to Detroit, opening Michigan to pioneer settlement. Most Michigan pioneers went to Buffalo, by steamer to Detroit, and from there fanned out into the wilderness to make their homes. He was married to Mary Jewett.

1815 Detroit was reincorporated with a new city government.

1817 The Detroit Gazette, Detroit's first newspaper was published. The University of Michigan was established in Detroit, being Michigan's first. The construction of the Erie Canal was commended, was completed in 1825, thus opening another avenue to the opening of Michigan territory. There were no roads in Michigan, and most of western New York. Riding the barges with your ox teams plus covered wagons was the fast mode of travel. Ox teams traveled 2 miles per hour.

1818 The immigration of early settlers started to penetrate the wilderness lying adjacent to Detroit, out into Oakland County, and from here the bad impressions of the interior of Michigan was dispelled. The unfavorable reports of disease, swamplands, was carried on by the fur traders, principly by employees of the American Fur Company, to keep settlers from spoiling the rich fur trade enjoyed by them. The first steam boat, "Walk in the Water" started regular runs from Buffalo to Detroit. The steam boat together with the Erie Canal stimulated the ever increasing immigration to Michigan. The routes were by wagon to the Erie Canal, to Buffalo, to Detroit and on. By this time, immigration to Michigan had started in earnest, only five years after the war of 1812.

1819 The Florida Purchase was made, which included Florida, southern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, thus the end of the Spanish influence in America. Oliver Hazard Perry died of Yellow Fever on August 23rd.

1820 The population of Detroit had declined to 1,442, due to the War of 1812. The population (non-Indian) of Michigan was 8,896 persons by census. The Michigan Governor, with 30 soldiers and 5 others, explored the north and northwest of Michigan to observe future possibilities and advancement for pioneering and opening the territory. The first protestant church (the Presbyterian) was founded at Detroit, Michigan. Missouri and Maine enter the Union.

1823 Michigan built the first Capitol building in Detroit, a brick building. The Monroe Doctrine was declared, thus announcing to foreign powers, that they were to keep out of North, Central and South America, the later two also fighting during this period for their own independence.

1824 Detroit reorganized the City Government with a Mayor and City Council. During 1824 to 1826, Joseph Wampler and John Mullett surveyed Vevay Township in Ingham County, Michigan territory, laying out the boundaries. The sections were surveyed by others a year or two later.

1826 Eleazer Jewett (8th generation) son of Eleazer (7th generation) was known to be in Michigan. He worked for the American Fur Company, bought furs from the Indians, was friends with, and lived among the Michigan Indians. He was the first person to live at Saginaw, helped pioneer Saginaw, surveyed and laid out the village. He had the first hotel there, as well as the only ferry to carry a horse across the river. Very few white people lived north of the Saginaw River.

1828 Noah Webster, an educator, wrote the first Webster Dictionary.

1829 Ingham County was established by an act of the Michigan Legislature.

1830 Michigan (non-Indian) population was 31,639 by census, an increase of 378% during the last 10 years. Immigration is progressing with a very rapid gait. Railroad interests made plans for three railroads to the interior, starting with Detroit at the hub; a southern, a central and northern line. Railroads were to open up the state's interior to further progress.

1830 Joseph Porter Jewett married Maranda Freer. She was born February 25, 1811 and died May 15, 1897.

1832 The first land was sold in Ingham County, located at Okemos just past the bridge. The land was formerly owned by Chief Okemos, an Indian of fame.

1834 The population of Michigan (non-Indian) was 87,273 (must be 60,000 to be admitted to the Union. Jasper Wolcot surveyed and laid out Ingham County, Michigan.

1835 Residents of Michigan voted to become a member of the Union. It was held up being admitted due to a squabble over a small territory, from Detroit to, and including, Toledo, Ohio's then principle port on Lake Erie. Michigan ended up by securing the present Upper Peninsula as an apeasement. Benjamin Rolfe first moved to Vevay Township, being the first immigrant there. Nathan Jewett, brother-in-law to Commadore Oliver Hazard Perry died May 8, 1868. Joseph Porter Jewett and his wife Maranda, moved to Lima Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Benjamin Rolfe moved to Vevay Township, a cousin to my great grandfather Charles Carlos Rolfe. They are descendents of John Rolfe who married Pocohontos.

1836 Elijah Woodworth moved to Aurelius Township (Ingham County) from Aurelius (Cayuga County, New York). He petitioned the legislature to name the township Aurelius and his request was granted. The Rolfe brothers settled in Vevay Township as first pioneers and soon became noted for the Rolfe Settlement of which the future pioneers of the area depended for help and assistance. They settled the area of Barns Road near Laxton Road, Tuttle Road and Rolfe Road. Michigan Central, Michigan's first steam railroad construction started from Detroit and headed westward. Texas declares independence. There were five Rolfe brothers of which one (a doctor) moved to Eaton Rapids; the other out west. Most Rolfes in the Ingham County area are descended from these Rolfes. See family bible pages.

1836 First settler to Mason Centre was Lewis Lacy. He chopped off 20 acres of woods approximately the center of today's city, and west nearly to the Sycamore Creek. He built a saw mill, dammed the creek approximately the location of the State Street Bridge. He planted a large crop of turnips, with a great first year crop. The seat of Justice (county seat) was located by the legislature for Ingham County, on Columbia Road, between Every and Meridian Roads. It was never used, in favor of Mason, which was readily becoming the center of the area.

1837 Steven T. Mason, the boy governor was made governor of Michigan (it's first). His salary was $2,000 annually. Mason, Michigan was named after him. He was 19 years old. The first school (a log house) was established in Mason. A grind stone was added to the saw mill, thus ending the necessity of taking one's grain to Jacksonburg for grinding. The first marriage in Vevay Township (Jasper Wolcott to Harriet Sargent). The preacher road out from Jackson on horseback.

1837 Lucy Rolfe taught the first school in Mason at a salary of $1 per week. She went back east after two years. Her father never came to Michigan. The school was located in the 10th block of South Jefferson Avenue, near the present blinkerlight. January 26, Michigan was admitted to the Union.

1837 Fannie Rolfe born in 1819, was the first person to die in Vevay Township on April 7, 1837. Economic panic , a depression starts. The federal banking authorities ordered banks to not renew mortgages on property. The first road out of Mason was built about two miles to the south. The University of Michigan was moved from Detroit to Ann Arbor. Mail was brought periodically from Dexter over the Dexter trail (an Indian trail) to Mason until this year.

1838 Ingham County was organized and became a reality by act of Michigan Legislature on April 5th. The population of Ingham County was 832 persons. Total (non-Indian) population of Michigan was 174,169. The Indian population was 7,914. Michigan had 22 Indian tradingposts and villages. Of the total Indian population, 4,259 were in the lower peninsula.

1838 Michigan Central Railroad reaches from Detroit to Ann Arbor. Mason Centre had one store, one tavern, one saw mill with a grindstone, and several (about five) dwellings. In June, Dr. McRoberts moved to Mason, thus, the first physician in the community. On February 6th of this year, Mason Centre's first plat was laid out and recorded in the summer. Ingham County leads the state with 30,000 pounds of maple sugar, which was used as medium of exchange, money, barter, and trade.

1838 On May 5th, the first post office was established at Mason Centre. The first postmaster was Mr. Danforth, manager for the Noble Company Saw and Gristmill. Mail came once a week from Leslie, being brought by foot, taking one day for the trip. The mail carrier received $1.20 for the trip. This year Michigan had a total of 22 chartered banks and 40 unchartered banks.

1839 George Shafer (grandfather of todays George Shafer) came to Mason Centre in June, bringing his wares with him by wagon. He opened the first store of any consequence in Mason. He had a partner. That same year he purchased the frame of a hotel then under construction and opened it for the first time on New Year's eve. He threw the first big celebration of its kind in Ingham County. It opened December 31, 1839. This same year, the Methodist Church was founded at Mason Centre.

1840 The total (non-Indian) population of Michigan was 212,267 persons. Population of Ingham County was 2,401. The first log school was built south of Mason Centre to serve the Rolfe community. The seat of Justice was moved from the original site (about 3½ miles east on Columbia) to Mason Centre by act of legislature.

1841 The Michigan Central Railroad reaches from Detroit to Dexter, west of Ann Arbor.

1842 The Ingham Telegraph, Ingham County's first newspaper was published at Mason. Joseph Jewett (8th generation) father of Arthur, Mattie and Alton was born February 25th. He died December 4, 1924. There are, by now, three frame buildings and a few log cabins in Mason Centre. Detroit establishes a public school system for the first time. John Buchard, while examining the damage from highwaters, to a dam that he was building at Michigan (now north Lansing) was the first man to die in Ingham County. His canoe capsized and he was drowned, being drawn under the ice.

1843 Postage to Mason was 6¢ per ounce if delivered less than 30 miles; 10¢ from 30 to 80 miles; 12½¢ 80 to 150 miles; 18 3/4¢ from 150 to 400 miles and 25¢ over 400 miles. If the letter was over 1 oz. the postage was four times increased. There were no stamps; the price was written in the upper right corner. The receiver paid the postage, and many had to wait days, even months, before they could raise the postage to receive their mail.

1844 The first telegraph was used commercially. There were 22 tax payers in Mason Centre. The post office at Eden was established, and today is Michigan's smallest post office.

1845 Texas and Florida enter the union.

1846 Michigan Central Railroad reaches Kalamazoo. It was started in 1836.

1847 The state Capitol of Michigan was moved from Detroit to the wilderness in central Michigan near the village of Michigan. The principle reasons were to open the center of the state as it had been proved in Ohio 10 years before and to locate the capitol farther from the possibilities of foreign invasion. The nearest community was about a mile north. The woods had to be chopped out to make way for the capitol. The capitol was a small frame building.

1849 The legislature provided for adequate teachers training. The California gold rush starts.

1850 The total (non-Indian) population (by census) of Michigan was 397,654 persons. It was an increase from 4,762 persons 40 years before. The population of Ingham County was 8,606. The first Jewish Temple was established in Detroit. A new constitution was adopted in Michigan. A small foundry was built at Mason Centre. Detroit's population was 21,019. California enters the union.

1850 Plank roads became very popular. Many were built, the longest in Ingham County was from Lansing to Howell. They were toll roads, and their popularity lasted about 15 years when the cost of maintenance became to great as they started to rot. They had been built from the natural resources at the site.

1854 The Masonic Lodge #70 F & AM was organized at Mason. The republican party was organized. Eleazer Jewett (7th generation) died at the age of 85 on September 19, 1854. The population of Michigan was 507,521; an increase of 119,867 persons in the last four years.

1855 The state legislature provided for an Agriculture College, thus the beginning of MAC, later MSC and now MSU. Many of the old settlers did not think that college could make a farmer.

1857 Michigan Agriculture College (MAC) opens three miles east of the Capitol at Lansing. The forest had been chopped out to provide for the college. The first students walked between the many stumps.

1858 Mason's first grist and saw mill operated by Mr. Danforth burned to the ground. The Lincoln and Douglas debates are going in earnest.

1860 The population of Michigan was 749,113. Population of Ingham County was 17,398. The population of Lansing was 3,047. The population of Detroit was 45,416.

1861 The confederacy is formed. Abraham Lincoln is elected president. The south fires on Fort Sumpter. The war between the states (1861-1865) begins.

1862 In the Civil War, the battle of Bull Run occurs.

1863 Joseph Porter and Maranda Jewett move to Mason from Lima Township in Washtenaw County to Ingham County; move 3½ miles west of Mason on Columbia Road. They spent the first winter living in a dilapidated log house, and got out lumber for a new home.

1864 Sherman takes Atlanta and Sevannah.

1865 The railroad was built from Jackson to Mason. With that, spelled the doom to the stage coach line plying the route. Lee surrenders to Grant. President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated Mason was incorporated as a town on March 9th.

1866 Field, lays the first Transatlantic cable.

1867. On July 29th, Mason's first fire department, a hook and ladder outfit was organized. It was disbanded three years later. USA buys Alaska from Russia. The French forces leave Mexico. The typewriter is developed.

1869 Joseph Porter Jewett (8th generation) died on July 2nd at the age of 62. On July 26, Arthur W. Jewett was born at Mason to Joseph and Mary Attila Jewett. The first steam grist mill was built at Mason. From this year until 1870 the first brick school at Mason was built, the two prior schools being a frame and a log school.

1870 The population of Ingham County was 25,268 persons; population of Lansing was 5,241.

1871 A cheese factory was built outside the village of Mason, on Kipp Road, just west of the railroad tracks. It was on the south side, and on the high ground. It provided a large market for the farmers milk.

1872 A wagon and gear factory was organized on the north side of Mason, at the present intersection of Rogers and Okemos Road. A plaining mill was built, hired many hands, shipped great distances and this firm built most of the existing brick store buildings now in Mason.

1875 Mattie Belle Jewett (Mixter) was born to Joseph and Mary Jewett on April 26th. She died December 6, 1936.

1879 Alton Leon Jewett was born to Joseph and Mary Jewett on September 16th. He died September 13, 1965. A stone boat factory was built at Mason, employing a number of people. 270 students attend school in Vevay Township. There were eight school districts, eight country schools and 22 teachers of which two were male, and 20 female. Their salaries were; $220 for the males, $844 for the females; for the school year. (TOTAL FOR THE 20)

1880 The population of Lansing was 8,326; Ingham County was 33,640, Michigan was 1,606,000. The Mason Fire Department was again organized with a steam pumper, ladders and 1,000 feet of hose.

1896 18,370 passengers left Mason by steam train, as well as the railroad receiving 10,588,000 pounds of freight, and shipping 65,354,000 pounds of freight out of the Mason Depot.

1897 The population of Mason was 1,800 people.

1898 Spanish American War, the sinking of the Main in Havana Harbor led to the U.S. to declare war. U.S. defeated Spain and ended waning Spanish control in Latin America.

1901 President William McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist, and Teddy Roosevelt became president.

1903 Panama gained independence from Columbia through a revolution backed by the U.S.A.

1898 The Boxer Rebellion in China (ended 1900). A secret society of Chinese tried to supress foreign influence. They were defeated by the combined forces of England, Russia, Germany, France, Japan and USA. Open door policy was forced on China, with equal trade rights for all nations.

1904 Russo-Japanese War; Japan defeated Russia and gained recognition as a world power.

1909 Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader led a non-violent demonstration against the British in India.

1914 The Panama Canal opened.

1916 U.S. military occupation of Dominican Republic began, and ended in 1924.

1929 Great Stock Market Crash, brought about the world's worse depression, from 1929 to 1934 was a period of wholesale poverty and tragedy; 16 million Americans were unemployed.

1922 Benito Mussolini, Leader of the Fascist Party rose to power in Italy.

1924 Russian Lenin died, and power struggle resulted.

1921 Chinese Communist party was founded.

1926 Chiang Kai-shek led Kuomintang army northward to victory against the war lords, after victory broke with the Communists. The following year he drove the Communists from Shanghai, and in 1928 Chiang established Nationalist government at Nanking and received foreign recognition.

1929 Jawaharal Nehru, supported by Gandhi was elected president of the Indian National Congress, the largest political party in India.

1930 Mason population was 2,570.

1933 Adolph Hitler, leader of the Nazis became chancellor of Germany. They re-armed in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

1941 On December 7th, Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and U.S. declared War on Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Japan.

1945 August 8th, atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by USA, thus Japan capitulated, and ended the World War II.

1946 U.S.A. granted Phillippines independence. British leave India and Pakistan the following year.

1948 The Cold War was fully developed. The western nations opposed the expansionist aims of Russia. Russia failed to isolate Berlin.

1948 Harry S. Truman elected President in an upset victory, initiated social legislation, and continued his military and economic aid program, halted Communist expansion in the Cold War. He was a leader in the formation of NATO.

1950 Mao Tse-tung defeated Chiang Kai-shek and established Communist regime in China. The Korean War (ended 1953).

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2867 WALES JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1800. He married Pattie Murphy, who died, and he then married

---

Children:

5106 ELEANOR, born ; died in 1847
5107 ELIZABETH, born ; died in 1847.
5108 WILLIAM, born ; died in Ballona, N.Y., in 1903; aged 27 years.

"THIRD DIMENSION--5086"

(666) 6TH GENERATION
ICHABOD JEWETT REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER BORN FEB. 5, 1768
(1397) 7TH GENERATION
ELEAZER JEWETT III
8TH GENERATION
(2863) DR. LESTER JEWETT BORN MAY 18, 1793 FATHER OF MARY JEWETT TELFORD
(2872) THOMAS JEWETT BORN JULY 23, 1818
(2864) NATHAN JEWETT BORN ....., 1795
(2865) ELECTA JEWETT BORN APRIL 30, 1797
(2868) WALES JEWETT BORN ....., 1800
(2866) ELEAZER JEWETT IV BORN NOV. 29, 1799
(2871) MARY JEWETT BORN APRIL 20, 1812
(2868) NEIL JEWETT BORN JAN. 11, 1803
(2870) HARVEY JEWETT BORN NOV. ..., 1809
(2869) JOSEPH PORTER JEWETT BORN FEB. 25, 1807

THE

STATISTICAL

HISTORY OF

THE

EIGHTH

GENERATION

WITH THE

THIRD DIMENSION

Shown at the left and on the following pages.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE

RUTH (JEWETT) ROSSMAN FAMILY

First Generation
Edward Jewett 1580-1615 of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Married Mary Taylor in October, 1604

(4) 2ND GEN. Joseph Jewett 1609-1660
(15) 3RD GEN. Jeremiah Jewett 1637-1714
(72) 4TH GEN. Eleazer Jewett 1669-1748
(226) 5TH GEN. Eleazer Jewett 1704-1747
(666) 6TH GEN. Ichabod Jewett 1738-1796

Identification Chart

7Th Generation	The Children of Ichabod Jewett					Book 666
1394 Nathan	1395 Ichabod	1396 Benjamin	1399 Elizabeth	1400 Anna	1401 Miner	1397 Eleazer

8Th Generation
Dr. Lester Jewett (Page 293 Book 2863) was born in Coventry Conn. May 18, 1793. He married in Seneca N.Y. on December 11, 1822 to Hannah Southwick who was born in Troy N.Y. in 1803, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Wilkenson) Southwick. Dr. Jewett graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, and settled in Seneca N.Y. where he followed the practice of medicine until 1846 when he moved to Lima, Mich., where he died Dec. 23, 1863. His widow died in Macedon N.Y. in 1877. He had 10 children (#'s 5081 to 5090) including Edward (Book 5083) from whom the Rossman family is descended.

← Brothers →

8Th Generation
2869 Joseph Porter Jewett
9Th Generation
5117 Joseph Jewett

10Th Generation		
Arthur W. 7683	Mattie B. Mixter 7684	Alton L. 7685

9Th Generation of the Rossman family continued on the next page

-continued-

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2863 DR. LESTER JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Coventry, Conn., May 18, 1793. He married in Seneca, N.Y., December 11, 1822, Hannah Southwick, who was born in Troy, N.Y., in 1803, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Wilkinson) Southwick. Dr. Jewett graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College and settled in Seneca, N.Y., where he followed the practice of medicine until 1846, when he removed to Lima (Lima Towmship, now Chelsea), Michigan, where he died December 23, 1863. His widow died in Macedon, N.Y., in 1877.

Children

5081 FRANCES, born in 1823; died in 1825.
5082 ROBERT, born in 1827; died in 1852.
5083 EDWARD, born in 1829; married in Toledo, Ohio, February 6, 1856, Emily Brown. He died in 1866 leaving one son, Harvey Allen, who married and died at the age of 27 years, leaving three children.
5084 HARVEY, born in 1831; died in 1856, unm.
5085 CATHERINE, born in 1836; married in Lima, Michigan, February 16, 1858, James E. Wilkenson, who was born in Cohocton, N.Y., in 1828. He is a farmer and they reside in Macedon, N.Y., s.p.
5086 MARY, born March 17, 1839; married Jacob Telford.
5087 RUTH, born in 1844; died in 1846.
5088 OAKLEY, born in 1845; died in 1846.
5089 WILLIAM T., born in 1846; died in 1862.
5090 NATHAN, born in Lima, Michigan, July 17, 1847; married Rocelia Brown.

Note: Lester was the brother of Joseph Porter Jewett

THE GENEALOGY OF THE

RUTH (JEWETT) ROSSMAN FAMILY

(Continued)

9Th Generation

5083 Edward Jewett, born Feb. 7, 1829. He married Emily Brown of Toledo on Feb. 6, 1856. She was born March 24, 1827 and died Oct. 18, 1908. He died in 1866 on Mar.23rd leaving one son. Edward was the son of Dr.Lester Jewett-2863

10Th Generation

Harvey Allen Jewett, born Sept. 27, 1860. He married Edna French Brown November 25, 1885. She died October 28, 1952. He died Apr.5, 1900.

11Th Generation

Edward Harvey Jewett Born Sept. 5, 1886 Died July 6, 1961	Ruth Jewett, born Jan. 28, 1888; married Harry Owen Rossman Dec. 23 1913. He was born June 26, 1885; died Sept. 21, 1933. (2nd) Married Frank Lewis Carpenter Jan. 29, 1930. He was born July 19, 1894; died July, 1965. She died Dec. 12 1948. She had 5 children.	Earl Lester Jewett Born Jan. 8, 1890 Died Sept. 24, 1915

12Th Generation

Jewett Allen Rossman, born 3/11/1914. Married Beatrice Buchanan on Nov. 11, 1947. U.S. President, James Buchanan was her great great great uncle. He died Nov. 30, 1972.	William Earl Rossman, born 7/6/1916. Married Florence Pomeroy May 18, 1954. He died Feb. 13, 1975.
Robert Owen Rossman, born 12/20/1918. Married Anita Lucile Still Jan. 4, 1945. She was born 7/20/1924.	Edna Margaret Rossman, born 9/2/1922. Ruth Marilyn Carpenter, born 11/20/1930.

5090 NATHAN JEWETT (Lester 2863, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1).

Nathan Jewett was born in Lima, Michigan, July 17, 1874. He married in Toledo, Ohio, October 5, 1865, Rocelia Brown, who was born near Toledo September 14, 1841, daughter of Orlando and Maria (Allen) Brown. Mr. Jewett spent his childhood on his father's farm in Washtenaw County, Michigan, and attended school near his home until past fifteen years of age, when he went to a high school in Ann Arbor, but his father's death cut short his school opportunities. He went to Toledo, where he engaged in the express and draying business, but having a mechanical and inventive mind, he soon turned to the selling of farm machinery and traveled for the Sulky Reaper Company a number of years, then with the Marsh Harvester Works. In 1882, having invented and patented a number of divices for reapers, he was engaged by the Plano Manufacturing Company of Plano, Illinois as head of their pattern department.

In 1887 he went into business in Chicago, manufacturing Venetian window blinds--his own invention--but the great strikes among the building unions in 1888 cut all such business to the ground. He then devoted much of his time to lecturing for the temperance cause. All of his life he was a strong advocate of temperance and right laws, taking an active part in a number of presidential elections, representing the Prohibition party in active campaigns through the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. He was always a loyal citizen, a faithful friend, and a noble and loving father.

He died in Sharkey, Mississippi, August 24, 1898. Mrs. Jewett resides in Brooklyn, New York.

Children

7651 ELMER BROWN, born in Lima, Michigan, May 10, 1866; married December 5, 1900, May Perry. They reside in Napierville, Illinois where he is a painter and decorator. One child, Herbert Marshall, born April 19, 1906

7652 WILLIAM, born in Toledo, Ohio, January 16, 1868; died February 7, 1868.

"THIRD DIMENSION--5086"

(666) 6TH GENERATION

ICHABOD JEWETT
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER
BORN FEB. 5, 1768

(1397) 7TH GENERATION

ELEAZER JEWETT III

8TH GENERATION

(2863) DR. LESTER JEWETT
BORN MAY 18, 1793
FATHER OF
MARY JEWETT TELFORD

(2872) THOMAS JEWETT
BORN JULY 23, 1818

(2864) NATHAN JEWETT
BORN ....., 1795

(2865) ELECTA JEWETT
BORN APRIL 30, 1797

(2868) WALES JEWETT
BORN ....., 1800

(2866) ELEAZER JEWETT IV
BORN NOV. 29, 1799

(2871) MARY JEWETT
BORN APRIL 20, 1812

(2868) NEIL JEWETT
BORN JAN. 11, 1803

(2870) HARVEY JEWETT
BORN NOV. ..., 1809

(2869) JOSEPH PORTER JEWETT
BORN FEB. 25, 1807

MARY JEWETT (TELFORD)
(BOOK 5086)

Mary Jewett (Telford) was born at Seneca, New York on Marcy 17, 1839. She was the daughter of Dr. Lester Jewett brother to our Great Grandfather Joseph Porter Jewett, or his neice. So great were her accomplishments, so powerful her magnitu e, she left a legacy of proudness to all who carry the name of Jewett; that even the most affluent would be envious. She was the first woman in the history of the United States to receive a pension by special act of Congress. She was the first woman to ever enlist as a nurse in the United States Army. She was the only woman nurse to care for those 600 war torn soldiers in that Tennesee hospital: her first assignment. I cannot possibly repeat all that has been written about Mary Jewett, but I will admit that each time I read of her many good deeds, tears blur my vision. For these reasons, I will tell you a little about Mary Jewett in the following pages.

"MY EVANGELINE"

Note: Mary was the daughter of Dr. Lester Jewett and the neice of Joseph Porter Jewett.

NINTH GENERATION

MARY JEWETT

5086 MARY JEWETT (Lester 2863, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1) was born in Seneca, New York, March 17, 1839. By Emma Stark Hampton: "Seldom do we meet, in public or private life, so rare a character as that embodied in that faithful friend and co-worker of many eventful years, Mary Jewett Telford. In her the attributes that stand for all that is best and purest in womanhood were fully developed and wonderfully combined; no doubt a creation wrought out by the Master Hand, to produce a medium whereby to solve some great problem in life, or propel the motor power of some uplifting influence toward the betterment of the human race".

"Rare mental endowments were her heritage, a legacy from Heaven. A silvery tongue gave voice to heaven-born thoughts in speech so clear, so convincing, so true, that, like the reverberations of the great canyons in which her heart took delight, the echoes scintillated and came back again and again with such telling force as to stamp her words forever on the minds of those who heard".

"The humblest pen became a magic wand at the touch of her fingers and was instantly infused with thrilling gems of thought, transmitted swiftly from a heart that knew no guile, but overflowed with great, passionate throubs of sympathy and pity for the weak, the world-weary, the wicked, the wayward. The touch of her hand, the sound of her voice, the mere knowledge of her presence, gave one strength and inspiration. With her helping hand, dreaded burdons rolled away and anticipated mountains, hard to climb, melted before one's vision into pleasing undulations, easy to surmount. Early in life she showed great mental ability. Was educated in district school and State Normal at Ypsilanti, Michigan and began teaching at fourteen years of age. Later, taught instrumental and vocal music and French in a young ladies' seminary in Kentucky. At sixteen she began writing for publication. The family removed to Lima, Michigan prior to the Civil War, and in State history are mentioned prominently. When Fort Sumter was fired upon and troops were called out, patriotism so burned in her breast she was impelled to in some way serve her country, and determined to go to the front as nurse. Today to carry such determination would hardly create comment, but in those days the Evangelines and the

Florence Nightingales were almost single in number, and to enlist in service such as theirs demanded the spirit of a heroine and martyr".

"She naturally met strong opposition, but after many seasons of prayer and debate and persuasion, she closed her school and, armed with a government order, supplemented by a permit from Governor Blair, the famous war Governor of Michigan, and a personal friend of her father, Dr. Lester Jewett accompanied her to the afterward famous Mason and Dixon line. She was detailed to Nashville, Tenn., the only woman in a hospital where there were six hundred men. Then came the struggles, the hardships, the times that tried the souls of men and women, the victories over self and home sickness, the labors that day by day made up a history and a record for Mary Jewett over which the angels well might sing and weep--weep in sympathy as she bent day and night over forms so soon to return to mother dust, or sing for joy when her skilled hand had nursed back to life and hope some despairing boy in blue".

"How well do I remember an incident of 1891, the year of the Grand Army Encampment in Detroit. It was my privilege to entertain Mrs. Telford. One day, on reaching home toward evening, I found her sitting close beside a comrade in the library. Marks of tears and glow of smiles were on their faces. She at once introduced him as a patient in one of the long ago hospitals, and quickly he added: 'And, dear madam, I want to say that this blessed woman, whom I've always called my angel, snatched me from the grave down in Tennessee and saved my life; sick and discouraged and homesick, she made me live and get well. I've longed to see her if yet alive, and accidentally seeing in the National Tribune she would be here, I came all the way from Louisiana to hunt her out, to clasp her hand and look again into the face of my evangeline'".

"Volumes might be filled with such unwritten records earned by this grand woman, and the half not be told".

"On receiving her discharge as army nurse, she returned home, broken in health, which she never fully recovered. By special act of Congress in 1892, she was granted a pension. (She was the first woman to receive a pension from the U.S. Government.) Her army experience greatly strengthened her desire to elevate and better mankind, and thereafter her life was zealously devoted to all things good. She espoused the temperance cause, and her persuasive voice sounded its praises from a hundred platforms".

"In 1865, at her home in Michigan, she married Jacob Telford, a Civil War veteran, whom she knew in childhood, and to the day of his death, little more than a year ago, they were still ardent lovers. He lies buried in the National Cemetery at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he received severe wounds from which he always suffered. The only wish of this unselfish woman who devoted her whole life and all her earnings to others, was that her poor,

tired body might at last rest beside the one she loved. In her last days she said with a sigh, 'I may be selfish in wanting to lie beside dear Jacob, so never mind; I shall soon slip away and be with him around the bend of the river'".

"Going from Iowa to Colorado in 1873 in search of health, Mrs. Telford became editor of the Colorado Farmer; founded the Challenge, the organ of the State Prohibition Party and of the W.C.T.U. in 1884 and was its editor for five years. She identified herself with the white ribbon organization after meeting Miss Willard on the latter's first visit to Colorado. Mrs. Telford was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Prohibition ticket".

"This dear woman died in Hinsdale Sanitarium, Illinois, August 5, 1906, subsequent to a critical operation, and, like a soldier in the field, lies buried where she fell".

"Four months before her death she became associate editor of The Union Signal".

FIRST GENERATION
Edward Jewett 1580-1615 of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Married Mary Taylor, October, 1604.

(4) 2ND GEN.
Joseph Jewett 1609-1660

(15) 3RD GEN.
Jeremiah Jewett 1637-1714

(72) 4TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1673-1748

(226) 5TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1704-1747

(666) 6TH GEN.
Ichabod Jewett 1738-1796

7TH GENERATION THE CHILDREN OF ICHABOD JEWETT BOOK 666						
1394 Nathan	1395 Ichabod	1396 Benjamin	1399 Elizabeth	1400 Anna	1397 Eleazer	1401 Miner

2872 THOMAS JEWETT, was born in Langdon, N.H. July 23, 1818. He married in Claremont, N.H. Feb. 1, 1842 to Jane Barnet Clare, daughter of Moses and Fannie (Patterson) Clark. She was born in Claremont on Oct. 12, 1811 and died in Lima, Mich. on May 25, 1904. Mr. Jewett was a carriage maker by trade, served 3 years apprenticeship and worked at his trade in Claremont and Oxford, N.H. until Oct., 1844, when he moved to Mich. and settled on a farm in Lima, a part of which his father took up from the government and where he spent the remainder of his life farming. He died Aug. 8, 1900. They had three children.

brothers

8TH GENERATION
2869 Joseph Porter Jewett

9TH GENERATION
5117 Joseph Jewett

10TH GENERATION		
7683 Arthur W.	7684 Mattie B. Mixter	7685 Alton L.

The genealogy of the three children of Thomas & Jane Jewett (Gertrude, Clara & Ada) are continued on the next page.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2872 THOMAS JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Langdon, N.H., July 23, 1818. He married in Claremont, N.H., February 1, 1842, Jane Barnet Clark, daughter of Moses and Fannie (Patterson) Clark. She was born in Claremont October 12, 1811, and died in Lima, Michigan May 25, 1904. Mr. Jewett was a carriage maker by trade, served three years apprenticeship and worked at his trade in Claremont and Oxford, N.H., until October, 1844, when he moved to Michigan and settled on a farm in Lima, a part of which his father took up from the government, and where he spent the remainder of his life farming. He died there August 28, 1900.

Children:

5128 GERTRUDE AMELIA, born August 17, 1845; died in infancy.

5129 CLARA FRANCESIA, born February 20, 1848; married Thomas Fletcher.

5130 ADA ELIZABETH, born December 9, 1851; married John Ferris Waltrous.

9Th Generation

5128 Gertrude Amelia Jewett was born August 17, 1845. She died in infancy.

5129 Clara Francesia Jewett was born in Lima, Mich., Feb. 20, 1848. She married there July 3, 1867 to Thomas Fletcher who was born in Sylvan, Mich. They resided at Chelsea where he retired as a farmer. They had 3 children.

5130 Ada Elizabeth Jewett was born in Lima, Mich., Dec. 9, 1851. She married there Oct. 21, 1869, John Ferris Waltrous, who was born in Athen County, Ohio, May 30, 1846, son of William Bradford and Sarah (Townsend) Waltrous. They resided in Chelsea, Mich., where he was a farmer. They had one child, Roland Bradford, who continued farming the family homestead, until his death.

Genealogy of Ada Elizabeth Jewett and her descendents are continued on the next page.

10Th Generation

7690 Elsworth Jewett Fletcher, born Oct. 23, 1868. He was a farmer in Chelsea, later moved to a farm located south of Mason, Mich.

7691 Alton Ellwood, born in Sharon, Mich. Feb. 25, 1871. He was a merchant in Stockbridge, Mich.

7692 Mable Lucinda, born in Lima, Mich. April 26, 187?. Married Hirom Pierce on March 16, 1898. He died April 8, 1927. She died April 11, 1957.

11Th Generation

Sumner Roy Fletcher, born 1900 died 1917

Gladys Lenore Fletcher, born 5/29/1901. Married Fred Norris Burroughs, Dec. 31, 1924. He was the son of Charles and Carrie Burroughs of Mason; born July 18, 1896; died Jan. 14, 1965. They resided in Mason

Chester Alton Fletcher, born at Chelsea Aug. 12, 1904. He married Madeline Medora Hall (daughter of Orlo L. and Mable C. (Miller) Hall) on Feb. 5, 1932. She was born Feb. 12, 1911. They had 2 daughters (Marjorie Joyce Welch 6/20/1936 & Shirley M. Rowe 11/4/1934.

Florence Marie Fletcher, born at Chelsea April 13, 1906.

11Th Generation

Margaret Ruth Beaty, born July 9, 1898

Josephine Mary, born January 11, 1904

Kermit Ralph Pierce, born Nov.15,1907.Married Dorothy Jensen Aug.8,1939.She was born June 14,1919. Their four children are:

Judith Marie 10/01/1940
Sharon Marie 8/17/1944
Ralph Hiram 4/02/1948
Kathleen Sue 12/28/1952

They live in Williamston, Mich.

5130 Ada Elizabeth Jewett
(continued from the
preceeding page)

10Th Generation

7693 Roland Bradford Waltrous, born Aug. 30, 1873. Married in Grass Lake, Mich., Dec. 12, 1893 to Ruth Mae Loomis, who was born in Jackson, Mich. July 13, 1871. He was a farmer and continued with the original Jewett homestead founded by Eleazer Jewett until his death on Aug. 5, 1957. His wife died on May 21, 1936. They are buried at Vermont Cemetery near the farm on Jerusalem Road, about two miles south of Chelsea. One child, Jane Roena, was born on Feb. 15, 1904.

11Th Generation

Jane Rowena Waltrous, born Feb. 15, 1904. She married Jess Miller on Aug. 30, 1924 at Ann Arbor. He was born Jan. 13, 1898 and died on Jan. 26, 1972. They had one child. She lives in California and is the owner of the original Jewett Homestead near Chelsea in Lima Township in this Bicentennial year of 1976.

Rohn Waltrous Miller, born Feb. 16, 1926 at Ann Arbor. Married Nov. 18, 1945 to Virginia Lee Compton of East St. Louis, Illinois. She was born Nov. 15, 1924. Their child, Jeffrey Rohn Miller, was born Sept. 3, 1958.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL OBITUARY OF THOMAS JEWETT 1818-1900

Thomas Jewett esteemed citizen and pioneer of the town of Lima, Michigan has paid his last debt to nature and has been gathered to his fathers.

Thomas Jewett was the youngest son of Eleazer and Submit Porter Jewett and was a descendant of Noble; Sterling; New England stock; of Welsh descent. He was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, on the 23rd of July, 1818. After very limited educational advantages--at an early age he was apprenticed to a Wagon Maker with whom he spent five years. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade until he came west in 1844.

On the first day of February, 1842, Mr. Jewett was married to Miss Jane Barnett Clark, with whom he had been acquainted since childhood and with whom he spent fifty eight years in the enjoyment of as complete domestic bliss as is often experienced by mortals.

On his arrival in Michigan in 1844, he settled on the farm that Eleazer, his father, purchased in 1836; he resided there and died there on Tuesday, 28th of August, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett were the parents of three children, of whom two, Mrs. Thomas (Clara) Fletcher and Mrs. John (Ada) Waltrous, with his aged and esteemed widow, survive him, sincerely and deeply mourning their irreparable loss.

PIONEER TIMES

SOME REMINISCENCES

WRITTEN BY MRS. THOMAS JEWETT

When we had been married nearly three years, Father Jewett who had then been a resident of Michigan eight years, gave us an earnest invitation to come to Michigan and make a home for him in his declining years, as there was no one here on whom he could depend for that purpose. Accordingly, after mature deliberation and some heart trials, we concluded to respond to his wishes. My husband being a carriage maker by trade, we had no real estate to hold us there. So we gathered together what housekeeping goods we had, which we were unable to bring with us and sold them at auction, packed the remainder in two large boxes, bid adieu to our New England home and many dear friends and relatives and started for Michigan on the second day of October, 1844.

My husband hired a man with his team to bring us to Albany, the first 100 miles of our journey, for railroad facilities were not as plenty then as they are now. Michigan was then considered the far west.

From Albany we rode in a horse car to Troy, and went on board of a canal boat, a slow but safe way of traveling, and we enjoyed it for we had good company. I think we were two days and two nights reaching Genesee, N.Y., where we stopped to visit some of my husband's brothers at Seneca and Canandaigua, where we remained about a week. We took the train at Canandaigua and came to Buffalo where we stopped a day or two to visit an aunt who lived just across the Niagara river in Canada. We crossed the river at Black Rock in a horse boat. From there we went on board a steamer on Lake Erie and came to Detroit. We were on the lake two days and one night. The first day we fared pretty well, but on the second day every passenger on board, there being about 300, were deathly sick. A nice dinner was prepared by the colored cooks, but no one tasted it. Before we were landed at Detroit at 7 o'clock in the evening of October 8th, the captain kindly invited us to remain on board and he would give us a good supper, which was very acceptable. We put up at a hotel. The wind blew terribly all night and all the next day. It even blew the windows in at our hotel. That was my first introduction to Michigan.

Father Jewett had written us to leave the cars at Mr. Downer's. The cars had very accommodating ways in those days, and would

stop and let one off anywhere along the road. We ascertained as near as we could where Mr. Downer lived and the train stopped and dropped us in the middle of the road. We soon found them and they kindly carried us over to Joseph Jewett's whom we found living in a log house with but one room, which contained a loom, with which Mrs. Jewett was weaving. There were also seven children. This seemed almost too much for me. I thought I could not stay there all night and told my husband so. He said that he guessed I would have to, and I did. I could not see where I was to sleep, but there was a sort of leante on one side of the house where we, with the children, were all packed away to sleep.

They lived in what they called Pineville near where Chelsea now stands. They made us very welcome, prepared us a good dinner and tried to be very agreeable. I lived through all of that but, oh dear, I thought if this was a sample of living in Michigan, I did not want to invest. The next morning Joseph brought us over to James Clark's, a son of Martha Jewett, where father and mother were stopping. They were very glad to see us. They also inhabited a log house, as that was a fashion of the country, a little more inviting than Joseph's. He then owned the farm on which Merman Fletcher now lives. Our sleeping room was in the chamber where the snow sifted through the roofs onto our bed. Father Jewett owned the forty adjoining Mr. Clark's, twenty acres of which was cleared, three acres in wheat, and a fence around the whole forty. There were three peach trees on it, and the body of an old log house. A stick chimney occupied one end and the floor was made of rough boards and they were warped in every shape. My husband went to work and made an addition of two sleeping rooms, and two closets, put in a new floor partitioned off a pantry, a sink room and chamber way, made some temporary stairs, both for chamber and cellar in the place of ladders which were formerly used, made new doors with wooden latches, tore down the stick chimney, put in a brick one, put in a stove which made it look quite comfortable--still it was a log house, something I had never seen until I came to Michigan, and the name seemed poverty stricken to me. But this was to be our home for the present.

We employed a colored man the first winter to clear the north part of the forty of brush and timber, where the buildings now stand. He split 5,000 rails out of the timber to fence it. In the spring two men with six or seven yoke of oxen were hired to break it up. Next thing was the grubbing, that was something new to me. It was no uncommon thing to see men around inquiring for a job of grubbing.

My husband built himself a shop the first spring he was here, so he might have a place in which to use his set of tools he brought with him. We had a temporary woodshed and kitchen put up adjoining our house where we kept our stove in the summer and a rag carpet in our living room, and we felt pretty grand. We were just as good as anybody, at least any of our neighbors.

The older people who were here when we came, soon left for other homes and their places were filled with youngerly married people and we had a splendid neighborhood. All hail fellows well met. We had splendid times visiting each other in our log houses, often times the whole street meeting together. It was the fashion to treat them to a supper no matter if they had just eaten, it was always expected. But we all enjoyed it hugely.

But when we take a retrospective view of the past and ask where are all of those dear associates now? Alas! All except my husband and myself and Mrs. Charles Whitaker who now lives in Ann Arbor, have crossed the dark river of death in that unknown world, where there is no returning. It fills our hearts with sadness to call it to mind.

Two or three years after we came here my husband bought 80 acres of woodland across the road for which he paid $400, paid it in making wood work for lumber wagons, and indeed it was most all woods and oak openings. The country was very broken. People traveled almost anywhere to avoid hills and pond holes.

When we commenced keeping house we were in need of some furniture to replace that which we had sold. We brought our dishes, clock, sheets, pillow cases, table linen and towels with us. We bought some chairs and my husband made some tables, bedsteads and boxes for knives, forks, spoons and spices, and as it did not take much to furnish our cabin, we were comfortably supplied.

Ann Arbor was our nearest market where we went to purchase our groceries, clothing, etc., which was very simple. We did not aspire much to fashion which is the ruin of the world now, we were comfortably clothed and fed and were satisfied. One year after we came here that baneful disease of the country, the fever and ague (malaria) claimed me for its victim. The clearing and breaking up of so much woodland filled the air with fever and ague germs, which attacked almost everyone. I had a double portion, for it usually gave a person a day in which to rest between the fits, but I had a fit every day until my strength was so much exhausted, I could not bear my weight upon my feet. Mother Jewett said I must wear it out, for she could not break it. But some of my neighbors called and said I must have a doctor and break it up, for it would soon wear me out. Accordingly, we sent to Lima Center for Dr. Steven (not much of a doctor), but all there was nearer than Dexter. He came every day for a week to break the ague and was here to dinner every day. This was the time I was homesick. I thought if I ever got able I would go back to New Hampshire where that awful disease was never known.

It would always return in two or three weeks if a person exercised any, but I soon learned to break it myself. I had an attack of it every spring and fall for three years, and had it

the hardest kind, but that was Michigan. I also had an attack of malarial fever with the rest, but since I have become acclimated, I have been blessed with good health. My husband also suffered with the fever and ague.

The second summer we built a barn, set out orchards and improved our place as fast as we could.

I was always very careful about writing to my friends that I lived in a log house. I had a brother, who had spent the winter in Ohio, call on me in the spring after we came here. He left his trunk in Dexter, thinking of stopping but a day or two. On his way he enquired of a little boy where we lived. He said "They live right over there in that little old log house." My brother often laughed about it. He liked the country so well that he stayed seven years. Then my father died and my brother was sent for to take care of my mother.

In 1853 we built our stone dwelling house, and moved into it on the 7th of December. We drew all of the finishing lumber from Augusta. But I must say that I never enjoyed myself any better than I did those nine years in that old log house.

Father Jewett lived with us ten years and died at the age of 85 years. Mother lived with us seventeen years and died at the age of 80 years.

Chelsea was not located until four or five years after we came here. There was a railroad station a mile or two west of where Chelsea now stands, where Elisha Congdon sold groceries and some other articles. The only house that was anywhere near Chelsea when we came here, was an old unpainted house in which Elisha Congdon lived. From some cause, I don't remember what, that house burned to the ground. He soon replaced it with a very nice house painted white with green blinds, and in a short time that also was burned. Then he built the house now called the McKune house. Mr. Congdon put in a store of dry goods and groceries, and John Winans moved his store of goods from Sylvan Center and located in Chelsea. They were not such stores or goods as we now have. If we wanted anything of importance, we always went to Ann Arbor to do our trading. We bought most of our grocery supplies there.

The first church built in Chelsea was the Congregational church built in 1851, seven years after we came here. The village soon began to fill up with inhabitants. A small depot was built which answered every purpose a good many years. You all know what Chelsea is now--the best produce market on the Michigan Central between Detroit and Chicago.

We have lived here fifty-three years and have seen many changes, many nice cultivated farms, fine residences and churches all around us. We have never moved but once--out of the old house

into the new. I have been back to my old home, I think, five times, but the relatives and acquaintances I left there, except one sister, are all gone. We are all that is left of a family of eleven children. My father died just before I went home the first time, seven years after we came here. We have a comfortable home and according to the number of years allotted to mankind, we are almost through, hoping for blessed hereafter.

This is but a sketch of our early Michigan life, but if it is worthy your attention and patience to listen, I am satisfied.

Eleazer and Submit (Porter) Jewett, Native of Conneticut, the former of Welsh decent. He came to Michigan in 1836 and settled in Lima Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan, where he remained until his death September 13, 1854. He was a carriage maker by trade.

His son Thomas Jewett came to Michigan in 1844 and settled on the farm now operated by his Grandson Roland B. Waltrous (Mrs. Rowena Miller). He learned the carriage making business from his father and continued in the business until he was 27 years old and after that time followed the occupation of farming until his death August 28, 1900. Thomas Jewett was born July 23, 1818.

On February 1, 1841 Thomas Jewett married Jane Barnett Clark in New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Moses and Fannie (Patterson) Clark, both natives of New Hampshire. They had three children by this marriage. Gertrude, who died in infancy, Clara F., wife of Thomas Fletcher, and Ada E., wife of John F. Waltrous. Clara F. was the mother of three children, Ellsworth and Alton and Mabel who married Ralph Pierce. Ada E. was the mother of one son, Roland B. Waltrous.

In the Colonial days, places were associated by the name of the township and county. There were only a few villages, many 25 50 miles or more apart. A village may be a saw mill, or maybe a store 16 to 20 feet square. Lima referred to is a township in Washtenaw about 25 miles from Ann Arbor, the shopping town of the colonial day. Vevay is in Ingham County (Mason located in Vevay) legally known as T2N R1W and bounded by Howell Road on the north; Plains Road on the south; Kelly Road on the east; and College on the west. The Rolfe settlement was generally in section 29, although it gradually grew in a great proportion from Barns Road, north to Tomlinson Road. In the early colonial day most shopping was done in Jackson, a small log cabin village, some houses made of slab. There was a saw mill there.

Canal transportation was very important to the early settlers, and to the investors.

Prior to the railroads, the canals in the east, were the mode of rapid travel. Canals were built by enterprizing men of vision and a lust for profit. The early settlers, could drive their team and wagon onto the barge, and take it easy, while horses and oxen pulled the barges the length of the canal. The Erie Canal was one that was very important to the settlement of Michigan, for the pioneer usually drove his wagon down dirt roads, rutty, and mud filled holes often times having to cut trees before them. When they reached the canal, traveling was easy and fast. Hotels were set up along the way to accommodate the passengers. It was a good investment for those who had money to speculate with. Often, the traveler would get off one barge, drive a few miles, maybe 12 or 50 or perhaps 100, and right onto another canal barge, often a different stock company.

In 1829, Eleazer (2866) had been in Michigan about four years, and about two years before he was married, Governor Martin Van Buren of New York became very concerned and wrote to President Andrew Jackson the following letter:

"Dear Mr. President:

The canal system of this country is being threatened by the spread of a new form of transportation known as railroads. The federal government must preserve the canals for the following reasons: (1) If canal boats are supplanted by railroads, serious unemployment will result. Captains, cooks, drivers, hostlers, repairmen and lock tenders will be left without means of livelihood, not to mention the numerous farmers now employed in growing hay for the horses. (2) Boat builders would suffer and towline, whip and harness makers would be left destitute. (3) Canal boats are absolutely essential to the defense of the United States. In event of the expected trouble with England the Erie Canal would be the only means by which we can ever move the supplies so vital to waging modern war.

For the above mentioned reasons, the government should create an Interstate Commerce Commission to protect the American people from the evils of railroads, and to preserve the canals for posterity.

As you may know, Mr. President, railroad carriages are pulled at enormous speed of 15 miles per hour by engines, which, in addition to endangering life and limb of passengers, roar and snort their way through the countryside, setting fire to the crops, scaring the livestock, and frightening women and children. The Almighty certainly never intended that people should travel at such breakneck speed.

We doubt whether He intended that the ICC foul up modern transportation so completely either."

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2864 NATHAN JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1795. He married in Langdon, N.H., in 1820, Betsey Elizabeth Hoadley, who was born in Langdon September 3, 1799, daughter of Itheal and Sally Hoadley. She died in Langdon in 1834, and he married (2d), in 1837, Lucretia Fish, who died s.p. Mr. Jewett was a farmer and butcher in Langdon, and died there May 8, 1868.

Children, all by first wife:

5091 JAMES, born in 1821. He married and died in New York, leaving one child who has since died.

5092 SARAH SUBMIT, born February 17, 1823; married George Little Moore.

5093 ROSWELL H., born in 1824; married in Claremont, N.H., in 1851, Lucretia A. Dimond, daughter of Jacob D. and Esther (Bates) Dimond. Mr. Jewett was a miller and lived in Claremont, N.H., where he died from Bright's disease, December 20, 1888. One child, Frank Rodiman, born in Claremont, April 5, 1859; married in Connecticut, June 9, 1900, Sarah A. Stoors, daughter of Samuel and Juliette Esther (Hovey) Stoors. He is a dentist and resides in Woodstock, Vt., s.p., 1904.

5094 OLIVE SOPHRONIA, born October 19, 1826; married William Kimball.

5095 BETSEY ELIZABETH, born September 14, 1828; died in Langdon, March 30, 1847.

5096 SOPHIA LUCRETIA, born May 29, 1832; married William Booth.

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2865 ELECTA JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Coventry, Conn., April 30, 1797. She married in Langdon, N.H., June 1, 1820, Samuel Elwell of Langdon, who was born November 26, 1796, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Kendall) Elwell. He was a farmer and lived in Langdon where he died May 1, 1857. Mrs. Elwell died there October 15, 1856.

Children

5097 SAMUEL KENDALL, born May 24, 1820; married and resided in Walpole, N.H.

5098 ELECTA JEWETT, born January 20, 1823; married Roswell Huntoon.

5099 SOPHRONIA PORTER, born June 3, 1827; married in Alstead, N.H., March 16, 1854, William Marion French, who was born in Langdon December 29, 1826, son of Ira and Maria (Marvin) French. He died in Washington, D.C., March 1, 1896. Mrs. French resides in Washington, s.p.

5100 BETSEY SUBMIT, born November 21, 1828; died June 18, 1846.

5101 NANCY JANE, born December 21, 1832; died August

The following letter was mailed on December 15, 1844 by Mrs. June P. C. Jewett or Mrs. Joseph Jewett to her sister Mrs. Electer Elwell, at Langdon New Hampshire. No envelope was used; paper was folded and waxed shut; mail fee was 25¢. In colonial days the receiver paid the postage because money was so scarce. Many times a letter was not picked up for weeks or months because the receiver could not pay the postage.

Dear Sister,

After waiting until my patience has become quite exhausted, for Thomas to write you and knowing, you must be very anxious to hear from us, I am resolved to wait no longer. Consequently have collected together my implements for writing, for the purpose of giving you a short detail of our journey, and short residence in Michigan. You probably know we left Claremont, New Hampshire the second day of October. We came to Troy on a wagon, then took the cars and came to Schenectady. There we took the Packet Boat and came to Syracuse, took the cars again and came to Geneva. There we stopped and passed a few days with Lester. They appeared very glad to see us; we had a very good visit. While there we passed one afternoon at Merles at Bologner, three miles from Lester's. Thomas went to see Dale, he was at work, a short distance from there. They were all well and made many inquiries about you and your family. Wales and wife came with us to Richmond to Harvey's. We stopped there two nights. They have two little daughters, the youngest was then three weeks old. They are very pleasantly situated, everything in very good style. I think she is a lovely little woman. We went from there to Canadaigua and took the cars and came to Buffalo. From there we took the Steam Boat Buffalo and crossed the Lake. We were two days and one night on the Lake. The last day we were both seasick. We arrived at Detroit at seven o'clock the evening of that terrible gale, an account of which you have doubtly heard. It was a dreadful affair, hundreds of persons met with a watery grave, and had we been two hours later, we should probably have shared a like fate. We came to Joseph's the 19th of October. Stopped there over night and then came to James Clark's where we found Father and Mother. We found them well and in good spirits, and expressed considerable joy at our arrival. We live but a short distance from James Clark. Father and Mother live with us. I think we shall enjoy life very well. I am not able to tell you how I shall like it here, for you know it is a dreary season of the year, and I have formed but very few acquaintances. I have not as yet seen much of Michigan for I have not been out anywhere since I came here. We live in a house that Father owns together with 40 acres of land. It is a log house, but a very comfortable one. They are very fashionable in Michigan. Thomas has bought 80 acres, adjoining Father's, of timber land. I often think of you and wish you could be here near us. I little thought when I saw you in June I should come to Michigan before I saw you again. But if I live I shall come

and see you again sometime. I promised to go to Claremont again in three years, and I hope I shall be able to fulfill my promise. I often think of home with no small degree of interest I assure you. I left many near and dear friends behind, who hold a large share in my heart's best affection. Often in imagination do I visit their retirement and participate with them in their every enjoyment, but when awakened to the realities of life I find myself far separated by impenetrable hills and gloomy forests. Father sends his best love to you and says he should like very much to see you once more but thinks the prospects rather small. He is very well and quite smart for business. Works steady all of the time. Mother also sends her best regards, and says she should like to live over those days she spent with you. She says her mind often reverts back to those happy hours she passed with you, but they are gone never again to be realized. Her health is very good this winter.

Give my love to all your girls, tell them I should like to see them all very much. Remember me also to Samuel and wife, and kiss little Mary for me. My regards to Uncle Ben and wife. Tell them I should like to hear them chat a while. Lester talks some of coming to live in Michigan, but I don't know how it will terminate. He will probably come here or go to Illinois in the Spring. Joseph and family are well. They live about two miles from here. Thomas sends his love to you and says he will write to you next time if he can't get me at it.

Yours, from June P. C. Jewett

(666) 6TH GENERATION
ICHABOD JEWETT REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER BORN FEB. 5, 1768
(1397) 7TH GENERATION
ELEAZER JEWETT III
8TH GENERATION
(2863) DR. LESTER JEWETT BORN MAY 18, 1793 FATHER OF MARY JEWETT TELFORD
(2872) THOMAS JEWETT BORN JULY 23, 1818
(2864) NATHAN JEWETT BORN ....., 1795
(2865) ELECTA JEWETT BORN APRIL 30, 1797
(2868) WALES JEWETT BORN ....., 1800
(2866) ELEAZER JEWETT IV BORN NOV. 29, 1799
(2871) MARY JEWETT BORN APRIL 20, 1812
(2868) NEIL JEWETT BORN JAN. 11, 1803
(2870) HARVEY JEWETT BORN NOV. ..., 1809
(2869) JOSEPH PORTER JEWETT BORN FEB. 25, 1807

EIGHTH GENERATION

2866 ELEAZER JEWETT was the brother of Joseph Porter Jewett, our direct ancestor, my great grandfather. So colorful was the life of Eleazer Jewett, that it would be an injustice to the Jewett heritage not to bring in the Eleazer Jewett history. It is dynamic! Without Eleazer Jewett, no doubt the history of Saginaw would be very much different.

He was a fur trader (1825) for the American Fur Company. He, at first, had a hard time with the indians, who admired him for his bravery, and later adopted him into their family. The people back in Langdon, N.H. thought he had been kidnapped. He surveyed the original Saginaw, helped early settlers into new homes. He built and operated the first Tavern in Saginaw, the first Hotel and had the first ferry across the Saginaw River, large enough to carry a man and a horse.

Eleazer was the first of the Jewett family to come to Michigan.

So great was his contribution to the early settlement of Michigan, we have written a lot about him here.

(2871) Mary Jewett, married William E. Damon. See biography of Charlie A. Damon

ELEAZER JEWETT (III) 7th Generation, Book 1397, had 10 children, of which most, including himself, moved to Michigan during the years of 1825 and on.

Most Jewett families and those that are related to the Jewetts in central Michigan are descended from these 10 children of the 8th generation.

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2866 ELEAZER JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Coventry, Conn., on April 29,1799. He married in Grand Blanc, Michigan, October 22, 1831, Azubah L. Miller, who was born in Hartland, Vt., January 26, 1806. She was a descendant through her maternal grandfather, Major Lot Hodgman, of Gov. Roger Conant of the Salem Colony. She died in Saginaw, Michigan June 8, 1889. From "Michigan Pioneer Collections": "When Mr. Jewett settled among the Indians in 1826, he was adopted as a son by Chematosh (Big Leggins). He died Feb., 1875.

Children:

5102 MARY, born in 1834; married Dr. N. D. Lee, and resides in Saginaw, Michigan.

5103 ALONZO, born .

5104 OSCAR, born .

5105 WALLACE, born . He was a soldier in the Civil War. From official report: "To each of my staff and Lieut. Wallace Jewett, aide-de-camp, 16 Mich. Vol, I feel under many obligations for promptness which they carried out my order. Report of Col. Thomas B. W. Stockton, 16 Mich. Inft., commanding 3rd Brigade near Falmouth, Va. March 7, 1863." Lieut. Jewett was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Note: Most of the Jewett families in the Flint-Saginaw-Bay City areas are descended from Eleazer Jewett (2866) of the eighth generation.

2866 ELEAZER JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1).

Eleazer Jewett was born in Coventry, Conn., on November 29, 1799. He married in Grand Blanc, Michigan October 22, 1831, Azubah L. Miller, who was born in Hartland, Vt., January 26, 1806. She was a descendant through her maternal grandfather, Major Lot Hodgman, of Governor Roger Conant of the Salem Colony. She died in Saginaw, Michigan, June 8, 1889.

From "Michigan Pioneer Collections": "When Mr. Jewett settled among the Indians in 1826, he was adopted as a son by Chematosh (Big Leggins), and ever after lived on the most friendly terms with the whole band. Sawaubun, the chief of the band, designated himself as Assieh, Elder Brother, of Mr. Jewett, who was named, on account of his height, Tochacocon (Trolling Line). When Mr. Jewett's friends came to live near them, they were considered as belonging to the family, and shared in the friendship that had so long existed between Tochacocon and his adopted relatives. When Mr. Jewett settled in Michigan he was until 1830 in the employ of the American Fur Company. He was the only surveyor in the place and business often called him from home. He surveyed and laid out Saginaw City and Portsmouth, Michigan, was elected County Surveyor in 1835, and Judge of Probate in 1846."

"Mr. and Mrs. Jewett settled at Green Point, Michigan. In 1836 they built a hotel in this city (Saginaw), which they kept until 1858-59; then the family removed to the farm in Kockville, now owned by Oscar Jewett. Mr. Jewett filled many places of honor and was second Probate Judge of the county. Mrs. Jewett says 'I came a bride to Saginaw County in October, 1831, and was one of the 30 white inhabitants that resided in the lower peninsula of Michigan, north of Flint River; my home was on the bank of the river at Green Point, two miles and a half above Saginaw City. My husband, the late Hon. Eleazer Jewett, kept a ferry and owned the only boat that could carry a horse across the river. My daughter, Mrs. Dr. N. D. Lee, of Saginaw City, was born at my home at Green Point in February 1834, and except one born when the U.S. troops occupied the fort at Saginaw, was the first white female born in the region above referred to. We lived in a log house, and nearly every stranger that visited Saginaw would come to our cabin for entertainment. There were few conveniences for cooking, so we concluded we would keep a hotel. Mr. Jewett died February, 1875.'"

Eleazer Jewett IV (Book 2866), brother to Joseph Porter Jewett, a fearless early pioneer, fur trader, developer, surveyor, farmer, business man. Surely, had it not been for Eleazer Jewett, Saginaw, Michigan may never have been as it is today. He made his own colonial history as other history was being made.

Eleazer Jewett, the first surveyor to trace lines in Saginaw Valley, was a native of New Hampshire and came to the little settlement in the western wilderness in the summer of 1826. Attracted by the beautiful surroundings at the head of the Saginaw, he and Asa I. Whitney, who had preceeded him to the valley, built a comfortable log hut on the bank of the Tittabawassee at the place known as Green Point. Here they passed the winter of 1826-27, in the employ of the American Fur Company. Whitney was accidentally drowned in the river near their camp in April of the following spring. That year Jewett succeeded McDonald as factor for the company, and at once established a post at the forks of the Tittabawassee near the present site of the town of Midland. This proceeding somewhat displeased the INDIANS, and he was threatened by them with death if he continued business there. This threat, however, he treated lightly, not believing that the chiefs, with whom he had sustained the most cordial relations, would permit their young men to molest him.

One day he saw more than a hundred blood-thirsty warriors approaching the post along the narrow trail, the only thoroughfare through the woods in those days. They were all attired in full war dress, and the affair had a serious aspect. Jewett, however, was made of stern stuff and did not propose to be bluffed into abandoning the business at this place. He appeared at the door with presents of tobacco to the chief, the stoical and savage Oge-maw-ke-ke-to, who refused to accept the gift. Being well conversant with the indian character, he at once realized the gravity of the situation, and hastily retired within his stout cabin, bolted the door, and made ready for defense. He had a half-breed assistant with him and a large number of guns and plenty of ammunition. While the indians were holding a confab outside, the occupants of the post loaded the guns and made ready to give the redskins a hot fight. Before a shot was fired, however, more than a score of tomahawks were launched against the heavy door of hewed planks in which they were half-buried.

The moment for action having arrived, Jewett fired several shots over the heads of the savages, as he did not want to kill any of them if it were possible to avoid it, and then sent a few charges of fine shot into the legs of the red men, taking care not to inflict much harm, his object being to intimidate them. He knew that if one of the savages was killed they would become infuriated, and with the odds so overpowering in their favor, they would speedily find a way to enter the post and slaughter the inmates. Seeing that the trader meant business and did not

intend to give up the post without a fierce fight, the chief finally called off his braves, and made no further attempt to take possession of it.

The old savage was always known to place high esteem upon personal bravery, and he was convinced that Jewett was no coward. The next day Oge-maw-ke-ke-to visited the post alone, was admitted and given a hearty meal which was always appreciated by the Indian . His visit was soon after repeated and a similar reception given him. On the third day he came again and was given a bowl of his favorite soup. After his appetite had been appeased and he had enjoyed a smoke with tobacco which the trader had furnished him, the old chief, for the first time spoke, addressing Jewett: "My pale face friend," he said, "I did wrong in seeking your life, but now it is all over and you and I are friends forever". And the red man was true to his word, and proved his sincerity by acts of kindness to his white friend.

On October 22, 1831, Mr. Jewett was married to Miss Azubah L. Miller, a sister of Albert Miller who, in after years, was one of the prominent citizens of Saginaw and Bay City. She was born at Hartland, Vermont, of parents who belonged to an old Puritan family of that State. In the spring of 1831, having resigned her position as school teacher in her native town, she came with her mother to Michigan, and settled at Grand Blanc. Her wedding trip from that place to Saginaw took one week, the first part of the journey to the grand traverse of the Flint being by wagon, and the remainder by canoe fashioned from the trunk of a huge tree. In those days the Flint River was choked in several places with driftwood, and at times it was necessary to call in the aid of indians to get them over the portages. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett settled at Green Point, but a few years after they built a hotel in the town, which they kept until 1859. In an interesting account of her experiences, Mrs. Jewett gives a vivid description of pioneer life from which the following paragraph is taken:

"When I contemplate my social privileges, in the midst of a population of 50,000, containing hundreds of friends and acquaintances that I can visit any day I choose--for, if they are too distant for a walk, street cars will carry me to their residences or near them--I wonder at my contentment then with my nearest neighbor two miles and a half away, and with no means of traveling except by river, either on the ice or in a canoe; often many weeks would pass without seeing a female friend. We lived in a log house, and nearly every stranger that visited Saginaw would come to our cabin for entertainment. There were very few conveniences for cooking; no cookstove, coal range, gasoline stove, only an open fireplace with but few cooking utensils. Men always came in groups; one or two would seldom come through the woods from Flint to Saginaw by themselves. Our life began to grow wearisome from entertaining people under the disadvantages, and concluding that we could as well keep a hotel, in 1837 Mr. Jewett built one sufficiently large to accommodate the traveling public, for a number

of years. When the plank road was built from Flint to Saginaw, in 1850, and steamboats came up the river, and a bridge was put across, only a small portion of the traveling community could be accommodated in the first public house that was built in the place."

For a number of years Mr. Jewett kept a ferry and owned the only boat that would carry a horse across the river. He was the first surveyor in this county, and filled other positions of honor including the office of probate judge, of which he was the second incumbent. About 1860 the family removed to a farm in Kochville Township, where he died in February, 1875. Mrs. Jewett was an energetic woman of keen intellect whose generous and kind impulses were proverbial. In the early days she extended innumerable kindnesses to those who, as young men in the wilderness, were laying foundations for the business which made many fortunes. Eleazer and Azubah Jewett had four children; Mary, who was born in 1834 and married Dr. N. D. Lee. She was born in a log house at Greenpoint in February, 1834 and excepting one born when the United States troops occupied the fort at Saginaw, was the first white girl born in Saginaw Valley. Wallace was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. Alanzo of whom nothing is known and Oscar, who received his education in the Saginaw schools were the other two children. Oscar spent the first ten years of his business career in the lumber trade; served in the Civil War fighting Indians in Nevada where he had many thrilling experiences. He married in 1866 to Fannie Tomlinson. After her death he married Alice Wells. He was Marshall of Saginaw City from 1874 to 1878. Azubah Jewett died in Saginaw on June 8, 1889 in her 84th year.

The accounts of the early saw mills of the Saginaw Country are as numerous as the mills were important to the early settlers. When transportation was so difficult and flour and lumber were products of prime necessity it was the desire of the settlers to be near a mill and the founders of the villages naturally chose mill sites that furnished the most abundant and cheapest power. The first saw mill in the Flint, Saginaw area and in that region, was on the Thread River in the Grand Blanc settlement south of Flint, is said to have been built as early as 1828 and 1830. In 1832, ten thousand feet of pine lumber bought at one of these mills is said to have been floated down the Flint river to the vicinity of Saginaw to build a frame house, apparently the first in the region. The lumber was purchased at the Stevens Mill by Eleazer Jewett. Eleazer married a Grand Blanc girl by the name of Azubahl Miller. They were married October 22, 1831. Bay City was non existant, and lower Saginaw (by 1849) had 1/2 dozen frame houses, and a dozen shanties.

Judge Miller started out from Pontiac with the intent to move to Flint. The traveling was so rough, and the hardships so severe, that when he got to Grand Blanc, he decided not to brave the wilderness any farther and bought a farm at Grand Blanc.

THE WEDDING OF ELEAZER JEWETT & AZULA MILLER OF SAGINAW COUNTY

As written for
THE PIONEER SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

SAGINAW COUNTY
PIONEER HISTORY

(read at the annual meeting of the
State Society on June 14, 1883)

I have been solicited by my brother, Judge Albert Miller, of Bay City, to write something of my pioneer life in what was, in 1830, called the far west, and will give a sketch of my journey to Michigan, beginning from my starting place in Vermont, and stating the design of my undertaking. I was a school teacher, had kept a large school at Hartland through the winter 1830 and 1831. At the finishing of my school, the last of March, found myself in very poor health, a violent cough, and every indication of consumption (tuberculosis)which was so prevalent in that climate. Each one of my friends recommended the physician I should employ; but I had never known anyone to recover from all the medical skill that could be obtained, and was bound to take a different course from those that were almost daily failing victims to the fatal disease. I had only to mention that change of climate might benefit my health. My mother, then a widow over fifty years of age, readily complied with my wish, and Michigan was the place designated as we had friends located there. My mother sold her property and got ready for the long and tedious journey the first of May, 1831. We came over the Green Mountain with horse teams; when we arrived at Whitehall where we had to wait three days for the Northern canal to be ready for the boats--two days took us to the Erie Canal, then one of the wonders of the world.

Three weeks from the time we started from Vermont we arrived in Buffalo, waited one day for a steamboat; took passage on the Ohio; were three days and three nights on Lake Erie; the wind was blowing fearfully all the while, made up my mind that I had better have staid in Vermont and taken my chances there than to be cast away on Lake Erie. But few of the five hundred passengers that were on the boat expected to see land. At last we reached Detroit, where we staid one day, and were met there by my brother who had previously gone to Michigan. Teams were hired to take us to our place of destination. Grand Blanc was where our friends had settled at that time. The roads were passable five miles out from Detroit; after going that distance we put

up at Young's Hotel and staid over Sunday on May 28, 1831. For amusement I went one mile through a dense forest with Mr. Young's family to visit some English people that had made a clearing that far from neighbors or a road. A few rods aside from the path that led to the place a man had been found a few days previous in a sitting posture by the side of a tree, dead. He was a stranger, the tree was marked, a stake diven by the side of it, and a white flag attached to it. Several carriages were driven out from Detroit that day loaded with people, to visit the spot where the dead man had been found.

Monday morning we left Mr. Young's for Grand Blanc; we found the roads almost impassable--the mud was so deep one span of horses could not draw the wagon through; would often take two and sometimes a yoke of oxen besides. The worst part of the road was between Detroit and Pontiac. A few miles from there we went by a trail where there had been no roads made and got along passably well.

We arrived at Stony Run the third day of June. We were very cordially received at the residence of Mr. Ewing and wife who had left Vermont two years before. We remained with them till my brother could build a log house two miles from any other residence. The inhabitants were few and far between at that time. All that had previously located in that vicinity made it a special business to visit every stranger that moved into the place.

Even the few people that lived in Saginaw were interested in every new inhabitant that was located on the trail between that place and Pontiac. They had often had to take lodging in the open air on the ground when going to and from Detroit before the people began to move into the place. Seldom one person would travel alone, but they would go in groups; four or five was all that could leave Saginaw at one time in those days. In the month of August I was visiting a former acquaintance from Vermont that lived ten miles from Flint river--one day at eleven o'clock four men rode up; they were Messrs. Gardner, Ephraim Williams, Col Stannard, and Eleazer Jewett, from Saginaw. They soon made their wishes known; they had camped out two nights, their provisions were exhausted and they had had no breakfast; they were on their way to Detroit. On seeing me a stranger in the wilderness, many questions were asked, and also some observations made. There was one of the party that took a little more interest in my welfare than the rest; and on their return from Detroit made it manifest by informing me of his native place, and the circumstances that brought him to Saginaw. In the conversation it was revealed that his native place was but a few miles from my own, and he was acquainted with many of my friends; my brothers were under the same tutor that he was while in preparation for school teaching. It was Mr. Eleazer Jewett; his former home was in New Hampshire. He had been in Saginaw five years, most of the time in the employ of the American Fur Company; had a home at Green Point at the

head of Saginaw River, had built a block house and lived by himself. But suffice it to say we were not long forming an acquaintance, and subsequently a wedding day was appointed, which was October 22, 1831, at which time the wedding took place. Now I will give a brief description of my wedding trip and show the contrast between that time and the present.

There was a wagon road as far as Flint River, and I had the benefit of a ride the first ten miles, and put up at the residence of Mr. John Todd to wait for a boat to take us to Saginaw; but not for a steam boat--we were entirely off from that line. But we waited for the men that came from Saginaw to row the boat, to cut down a big pine tree on the bank of the river and make one, that was far superior to any that could be obtained at the place. It took five days to get the boat finished in good style, every one was well satisfied with their work, and all seemed to rejoice that I was going to have so nice and safe a conveyance.

The night before I took passage in the new boat, there was an arrival from Saginaw. It was Mr. Gardner Williams and his wife, on horseback, with a Frenchman leading a pony loaded with a tent, blankets, and cooking utensils. They were conveyed across the river long after dark; they were on their way to Pontiac. That was the third day after they left home. The first day they got as far as Cass River, and were paddled across in a small indian canoe. The horses had to swim. They made a fire by means of a flint and steel, pitched their tent, had their supper, and took their lodging under the canopy of the heavens. The next day they went as far as Pine Run, and had the same fare as the night previous.

When they arrived at Mr. Todd's they fared some better. Mrs. Williams and I occupied the only spare bed, and the gentlemen had the privilege of spreading their own blankets on the floor; but the Frenchman that escorted Mr. Williams, and the men that were going to row the new boat down the river, had to pitch their tent on the outside; the house was so small there was no room for them.

The next morning when we were about to separate, I was congratulated on account of the superior facilities I was to have on my bridal trip, it being considered preferable to riding on horseback. There had been heavy rains and there was standing water in some places; it was not safe to ride through it, and the guide would have to go a long way around and chop away the fallen limbs so the horses could pass, and after much delay they got on the right trail again. After the description given of the horseback ride, I was quite delighted with my prospects. Every one spoke very cheerfully about it too. On account of the high water the boat would glide smoothly down the river. In due time the boat was ready; I, of course, had the best seat; it was made of blankets nicely folded. Everything was just right, all seemed cheerful and happy. There were three men besides my husband, and I began to think there was considerable novelty in such a trip.

We had not gone far before I heard some talk of driftwood, and soon had a full understanding ot it. The boat would often shove on to trees that had fallen into the river, and it would take hours to get it released, and get started again; the men would frequently have to get out into the water up to their waists and lift with their whole strength to remove the boat. This was a common occurrence for three days, and then we came to a place where the river was filled up entirely. We had to unload the boat and get the indians to draw it a long distance on the land, past the obstruction, and launch it into the stream again.

The Indians had anticipated the arrival, and prepared themselves for the delightful task; they had previously assisted in the same performance, but this time it was the heaviest boat they had ever encountered, therefore, the more excitement. The night was very dark when we passed from Flint river to the Shiawassee, and the novelty of my wedding trip began to wear off some, after sleeping on the ground four nights, and only a tent for a shelter. But I was frequently cheered, and told that it was only four miles to the mouth of Cass River, then we would soon be in Saginaw River.

The Flint, Cass, Shiawassee, and the Tittabawassee all unite in one stream, that forms the Saginaw River; at this place was my future home, a fine block house situated on the bank of the river at the head of navigation at Green Point. Several of Mr. Jewett's friends came as far as the mouth of Flint River to meet us, and all concluded it would be better to pass our own home and go two miles farther and stay at a public house kept by Col. Stannard; we were kindly received by all; we received some bridal calls that were novel in extreme. There were a few half French people here that were partially civilized--and all anxious to see the bride. They would stand and wait for a door to be opened, and if they could get one view, would go away quite satisfied.

In three days I was conveyed to my home, in a canoe--that was the only way of riding; no roads had yet been made in the place. My home looked very pleasant to me after the little excitement I had, riding in the new boat down the river.

I soon became accustomed to the new life I had undertaken, and was bound to cast aside every obstacle that might mar my happiness, and succeeded in everything except the fear of the Indians . I had formerly read so much of their wickedness and murder, in time of the war, that whenever I saw a group of them with tomahawks in their belts, it would send a pang to my heart that I could not overcome; notwithstanding I was so frequently told of their innocence. In time I got accustomed to their habits, and learned to speak their language--it lessened my fears some, but I never got to admire the race. There were very few people in Saginaw at that time; all lived in block houses, the timber had been taken from the Fort for building dwellings, but a part of it was standing yet. Every one was cheerful and happy, not a murmur was expressed at the privations we were all subjected to, but we all made the best of it.

Pontiac was the nearest Post office and no mail carrier; it was only by particular favor that we got our mail brought to us. Sometimes it would be many weeks without an opportunity of sending or receiving our letters. There were no roads here--all the way we could ride, was on the river in a canoe. Some weeks would often pass that I would not see a female friend.

I was necessarily brought in contact with many things that the young ladies of the present day would hardly think they could endure, and it is not expected of them.

Mr. Jewett was the only surveyor in the place, and business often called him from home for days at a time; I could seldom get any one to stay with me. I was subject to many annoyances from the indians, who had been praised to me so frequently for their innocence. They would come and steal corn from the crib, and rob the garden, and hen roost; but they would do it only when they knew I was alone.

At a late hour one night when I was alone, there was a call from the opposite side of the river. Some man wanted to come across. I informed him that there was no one to set him over. He said then he would lay down and die; he had been riding all day and could go no farther. I had never paddled a canoe across the river yet; the night was very dark, but I concluded to make the attempt to set him over. Put a candle at my window for a guide to come back, took a canoe, and succeeded in reaching the opposite shore, by often calling to know where to land. Found Mr. Phineas Braley there; he was hardly able to get into the canoe. He had been taken with Ague and Fever on the way; he got in and led his horse by the side of the little boat, and I paddled them across at the hour of midnight. A good many strangers came from the east in 1831 to purchase land. I would often have the benefit of entertaining them.

Among our guests were Doctor Little and Mr. Hermon Ladd, from Avon, State of New York. They admired the country very much, bought a large quantity of land, and designed settling all their children in Saginaw.

They praised me for my bravery and the sumptuous fare I had given them, and said many encouraging things about the future prospects of the country; among the rest they said to me: "You may live to see a steamboat come up this river; it is not impossible." They never expected to themselves, but were in hopes their children would. It did not prove a very extravagant idea when they imagined that I would live to see a steamboat come up the river, I have seen very many; and I have seen all the improvements, from a wilderness to the present. I was one of 26 inhabitants that lived in Saginaw--no other person here now that has been in the place as many years as myself; am now in my 78th year, living with my only daughter, the first white child born in Saginaw. She if wife of Doctor N. D. Lee. My husband has been dead seven years.

This letter was written on May 21, 1836 from Saginaw, Michigan by Eleazer Jewett IV to his father who was Eleazer Jewett II.

My Dear Father,

I have the pleasure of announcing to you the arrival of Theophilus and James Clark. They called on brother Lester as they came along. Neil and Joseph have both sold out and were to start to Saginaw in a few days. It was yesterday that the Clarks arrived and have not had time to make up their minds whether they like the place or not. We have had heavy rains this spring and the annual number of emigrants coming into the country with teams have cut of the roads and made them very muddy and bad. I think it advisable when you get to Detroit, if you can find a vessel coming to this place, to ship on board and come around by water in preference in coming through by team. An ordinary trip from Detroit to Saginaw is about three days. If you should find no vessel ready to start, you had better store your things at Detroit, and have them sent around the first opportunity. If you will write to me about the time you will probably be at Detroit, I will go out and meet you and pilot you in. I have heard nothing of Stevens since he sent me the money for Dodge Miller. Damon is not here, neither has he been heard of since he left the state of New York. Tis uncertain where he has gone. I am sorry that brother Damon has chosen so bad a course. I fear that it will prove a serious injury to him and ere long that his family must suffer by his indiscretion. I learned by Mrs. Clarks that you have sold all out and think of starting much sooner when you wrote your last letter. Good! I am glad to see vigor of youth in matured age. I have so much to attend to that I have hardly enough time to write. Am so busy getting in my spring crops, surveying and looking land for emigrants. Good business. I got $5 for my days work yesterday. We are all well, and were not for a few mistakes which are common at this season of the year, we should be quite comfortable and happy. Please to write. May Gods blessing attend you and yours. I am forever your son, Eleazer Jewett.

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2870 DR. HARVEY JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Langdon, N.H., November, 1809. He married in Richmond, N.Y., June 4, 1835, Mary M. Dixson, who was born in Richmond about 1815, daughter of John and Mehitable (Wells) Dixson. Dr. Jewett lived for some time in Allen Hill, N.Y., and removed to Canandaigua, N.Y., where he was a physician of prominence and where he died in 1888. His wife died there in 1878.

Children:

5123 MARY, born in 1841; died in Canandaigua, October 4, 1864.

5124 ALICE A., born August 25, 1844; died in Canandaigua, May 14, 1891, unm.

5125 JOHN H., born in Canandaigua, N.Y., August 19, 1854; married Kezzie Stuart Buell.

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2871 MARY JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Langdon, N.H., April 20, 1812. She married about 1830 William Emerson Damon, who was born December 23, 1806, son of Aaron Jabez and Lucy (Emerson) Damon. He was a pump maker and died at Pike's Peak, Colorado July, 1860. Mrs. Damon died at Parma Corners, N.Y., July 4, 1836.

Children:

5126 PORTER, born ; resides in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

5127 GEORGE, born in Goshen, November 6, 1834; married Angelina Green.

BIOGRAPHY
of the
CHARLIE A. DAMON FAMILY

(For the Jewett Family 50th Reunion
July 26, 1964, Mason, Michigan)

Charlie A. Damon was born at Parma Corners, New York in 1863, and died at Fenton, Michigan in 1937. He was the son of George e. Damon and Mary Green. George Damon was the son of William E. Damon of New Hampshire (1806-1860) and his wife Mary Jewett.

Mary Jewett, grandmother of Charlie A. Damon, was the daughter of Eleazer III Jewett, who was born in the late 1700s at Coventry, Connecticut. Eleazer Jewett and his wife Submit Porter moved to Parma, New York with their daughter Mary. Mary and William E. Damon were married at Parma, where Mary died in 1836 at the age of 24. William Damon made a second marriage and died in 1860 during the Gold Rush, near Pike's Peak in Colorado.

George Damon, son of William and Mary Jewett Damon, came to Fenton, Michigan with his wife Mary Green, and their son Charlie in 1875 and opened a grocery store. Charlie Damon was left handed and developed great skill with firearms, and at an early age spent much time shooting eggs tossed into the air by admiring young friends. The eggs having been "borrowed" from his father's store. He became a remarkably accurate shot at a time when shooting galleries and tournaments were extremely popular. After finishing school in Fenton, he joined a traveling Wild West Show, and appeared on programs starring Annie Oakley, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Billy.

At the World's Fair in Chicago Charlie Damon was featured as "Left Hand Charlie, World's Champion Pistol Shot". While there he was hired by the Remington Arms Company, and later traveled for Winchester Arms, Savage, and Burgess Gun Companies demonstrating their various guns and types of ammunition. His interest in firearms led to the accumulation of one of the finest collections of American made guns in the country, and it was Charlie's boast that all were in working order, with ammunition for each.

While working for Burgess Gun Company in Buffalo, New York, Charlie met and married Nellie Dixon; the couple made their home in Fenton, Michigan and to them was born a daughter, Georgia, now Mrs. Thomas McKinley of Fenton. Nellie Damon died in 1908.

A year later Charlie Damon married Bessie Bradbury in Atlantic, Iowa. To this union was born three daughters. Gertrude is now Mrs. Robert Keppen of Golats, California. She has a son, William, a daughter Damon Louise, now Mrs. William Gustafson, mother of two small daughters, and a son, William. Mary Alice who married Alfred Fortino of St. Louis, Michigan has three sons, Charles, Richard and Thomas. I am Elizabeth Ann, better known as Betty, and have a daughter Signa Sue Boyce by my first marriage. My husband is Lewis Gage, and we also live in Fenton. My mother Bessie Damon passed away in August of 1963.

For more than 30 years, dad traveled for Decton-Dickenson Surgical Instrument Supply Company of Rutherfore, New Jersey. Before retiring in 1933 he made more than 70 trips to the West Coast for the B-D Company. These extended trips offered the opportunity to add to his growing collection of guns, relics and artifacts related to early America. The Damon collection became a small private museum that drew visitors from many areas.

When the village of Fenton celebrated it's Centennial Celebration in 1934, Charlie Damon was in charge of antique exhibits and pioneer displays, and he became the first secretary of Fenton Historical Society. To this day his name appears on hundreds of pictures of early Fenton and Genesee County settlers, their homes and places of business, early parades and graduation classes, as well as Civil War relics and family histories. All are carefully labled and dated with names of donors added.

There were no sons to carry on the Damon name, but the community of Fenton is now a city with an active Historical Society that has been enriched with family records and documents, pictures and articles gathered together by Charlie Damon, who loved his hometown and state, and contributed materially to it's growth and development.

EIGHTH GENERATION

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2868 NEIL JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Langdon, N.H., Januarl 11, 1803. He married in New York State, near Stanly Corner, Nancy White, daughter of Thomas White. Mr. Jewett settled at Stanly Corner and removed to Lima, Michigan where his wife died in 1839. After the death of his wife he returned to New York, where he remained until 1872, when he again removed to Michigan and died there.

Children:

5109 MARGARET, born ; died ages 15 years.
5110 THOMAS, born . He married and lived in Stanly Corner where he had several children, one of whom was Thomas.
5111 JOHN HARVEY, born October 24, 1837; married Harriet Jewett, daughter of Joseph Porter Jewett. They had three children.*

*See Harriet Jewett in the Joseph Porter Jewett section of this book.

TEN GENERATIONS

FIRST GENERATION
Edward Jewett 1580-1615 of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Married Mary Taylor, October, 1604.

(4) 2ND GEN.
Joseph Jewett 1609-1660

(15) 3RD GEN.
Jeremiah Jewett 1637-1714

(72) 4TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1673-1748

(226) 5TH GEN.
Eleazer Jewett 1704-1747

(666) 6TH GEN.
Ichabod Jewett 1738-1796

7TH GENERATION THE CHILDREN OF ICHABOD JEWETT BOOK 666						
1394 Nathan	1395 Ichabod	1396 Benjamin	1399 Elizabeth	1400 Anna	1397 Eleazer	1401 Miner

THE GENEALOGY OF THE

THIRTEEN GENERATIONS

OF THE

JEWETT FAMILY

OF MASON MICHIGAN

STARTS HERE

390 YEARS

1585 TO 1976

8TH GENERATION
2869 Joseph Porter Jewett

9TH GENERATION
5117 Joseph Jewett

10TH GENERATION		
Arthur W. 7683	Mattie B. Mixter 7684	Alton L. 7685

THE CHILDREN OF ELEAZER III AND SUBMIT (PORTER) JEWETT

& "THE THIRD DIMENSION"

2869 JOSEPH PORTER JEWETT (Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Langdon, N.H., February 25, 1807. He married in New York State, about 1830, Maranda Freer, who was born May 25, 1811, daughter of Jonas Freer. Mr. Jewett was a teacher, mechanic, and farmer; he often held public office, and died in Aurelius Township, Michigan, July 6, 1869. His widow died there May 15, 1897. The farm was located at 4332 W. Columbia in Mason, Michigan. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason.

Children:

5112 SARAH, born May 11, 1832, married Mr. Townsend. She died November 4, 1905.

5113 JONAS PORTER (A Civil War Veteran), born January 20, 1834 in New York, removed to White Cloud, Michigan; died September 16, 1910.

5114 LESTER E. (A Civil War Veteran), born July 24, 1835 in New York, died May 29, 1911 at Mason.

5115 JAMES COOLEY, born October 14, 1838. He lived at St. Johns, Michigan; died December 11, 1907.

5116 HARRIET, born in Lima, Michigan, November 9, 1840; married her cousin John Harvey Jewett (see 5111). She died May 2, 1920.

5117 JOSEPH, born at Lima, Michigan September 15, 1842, married Mary A. Claflin February 14, 1867. She died April 1, 1883. Married (2d) Eliza A. Carson who was born in Ithaca, N.Y. in 1847. She died Jan. 11, 1933. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, Mason, Michigan. He died Dec. 4, 1924.

5118 ELECTA, born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, September 21, 1844; married Mr. Wright and resided at Big Rapids, Michigan.

5119 JANE M., born in Washtenaw County, Michigan May 26, 1847; died October 14, 1865.

5120 GEORGE W., born in Washtenaw County, Michigan June 8, 1849; died June 8, 1849.
5121 WALTER E., born in Washtenaw County, Michigan April 17, 1851; died, November 21, 1934.
5122 EVA A., born in Washtenaw County, Michigan August 21, 1853; married (1st) Mr. Haskell, (2d) Oren Morse. They resided at Mason, Michigan. She died October 14, 1924. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason.

The beautiful tall floor mirror owned by Herschel Jewett at Mason originally belonged to Joseph Porter and Miranda Jewett. It was next owned by his daughter, Eva (Haskell) Morse. After her death it was willed to Alton L. and Ione (Sanders) Jewett who, in turn, left it to their son, Herschel Jewett. About 1966 Herschel Jewett invited his children to his home and there the family heirlooms were divided by lot, to take possession at his death. The mirror belongs to Mary Anne Thompson. There is an old fashioned photograph of the mirror on a hard card. Mrs. MacVaughn advised that the picture was taken in the parlor of her home located at 3918 W. Columbia, about three miles west of Mason.

The old fashioned butcher knife owned by Steven P. and Kathleen Jewett was given to Herschel Jewett by Mrs. MacVaughn with the explanation that it was hand made by Joseph Porter Jewett for Miranda. Her enitials "M.J." are carved into the wood handle. The MacVaughns and Jewetts were closely associated neighbors. She said "Herschel, the Jewett family should have the butcher knife. It would mean little to the Vaughns."

The large portraits of Joseph and Miranda Jewett, bound with beautiful antique frames are now hanging in the summer farm of Myrl and Mary A. Thompson. Behind those portraits are stored the charcoal paintings of Alton L. Jewett and Belle and Herschel Sanders.

About the time Joseph Porter Jewett (1863) and his wife Miranda Jewett came to Mason they found a substantial and flourishing village in Ingham County, the Seat of Justice, beautifully situated in the center of a rich farming district on the Jackson-Lansing stage route, of which the fare was $3.75. The village enjoyed a thriving trade, and the population was about 500 people. There was one church, the Methodist, and the Masonic Lodge had been organized. There were 12 stores, two hotels, a steam flour mill, one steam and one water saw mill, an iron foundry and a potash manufactory, which was used for making soap by the pioneers.

RESOLUTION

-ODD FELLOWS-

At a Regular Meeting of Vevay Lodge No. 93, I.O.O.F., held at their hall July 8, 1869, the following Resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise providence to remove from our midst by death our aged and highly esteemed Brother, Joseph P. Jewett, Therefore,

Resolved, That this Lodge has lost a worthy and devoted member, and the community an estimable citizen.

Resolved, That in death of our Brother we are reminded that this is not our abiding place, that life hangs by a brittle thread, liable to be severed in a moment of time, and it becomes us to cherish and practice those great truths taught by our Order, so that when it comes our time to be called from this early pilgrimage, we may be prepared for the charge which leads to eternal life.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the stricken and bereaved family and that we commend them to the God who has said, "I will be a father to the fatherless and the widow's shield."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our journal and published in the Ingham County News and the Odd Fellows wreath, and that a copy duly certified by the Secretary and under the seal of the Lodge be presented to the family of the deceased.

J. P. Wroman
W. G. Swartout
M. D. Chatterton

N I N T H G E N E R A T I O N

5116 HARRIET JEWETT (Joseph P. 2869; Eleazer 1397; Ichabod 666; Eleazer 226; Eleazer 72; Jeremiah 15; Joseph 4; Edward 1).

Harriet Jewett was born at Lima, Michigan on November 9, 1840. She married her cousin, John Harvey Jewett (Book #5111; page 767) at Mason, Michigan on December 18, 1867. He was born at Stanley Corner, N.Y. on October 24, 1837 and was the son of Neil Jewett (Book #2868). They lived at Reed City, Michigan and had three children.

Children

7680 J.*, born in Aurelius, Michigan, March 6, 1870; he married in Reed City on August 3, 1904 to Gertrude Morrison, who was born in Pinora, Michigan on October 21, 1886, daughter of Preston and Lavina (Ginrick) Morrison. He is a farmer in Reed City.

A Ethel Ivolene, born in Lincoln, Michigan August 10, 1905.

7681 MAY AGNES, born in Aurelius, Michigan January 9, 1872; died in Lincoln, Michigan August 25, 1884.

7682 MAGGIE, born in Delhi, Michigan on November 12, 1876; died in Lincoln, Michigan August 17, 1881.

*J. was his only name; it is not an abbreviation.

5111 JOHN HARVEY JEWETT (Page 767); Neil 2868, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1; was born in Stanley Corner, N.Y. on October 24, 1837. He married in Mason, Michigan on December 18, 1867 to Harriet Jewett, who was born in Lima, Michigan on November 9, 1840, daughter of Joseph Porter Jewett (see 2869). They reside in Reed City, Michigan where Mr. Jewett is a farmer.

7680 J. JEWETT (Mother: Harriet Jewett 5116; Joseph Porter 2869; Eleazer 1397. Father: John Harvey Jewett 5111; Neil 2868; Eleazer 1397) Ichabod 666; Eleazer 226; Eleazer 72; Jeremiah 15; Joseph 4; Edward 1.

J. was his only name; he was born in Ingham County, Michigan on March 6, 1870 to John Harvey Jewett and Harriet Jewett (who were cousins). At an early age, about 9 years old, he came to Osceola County with his parents and grandfather, Neil Jewett.

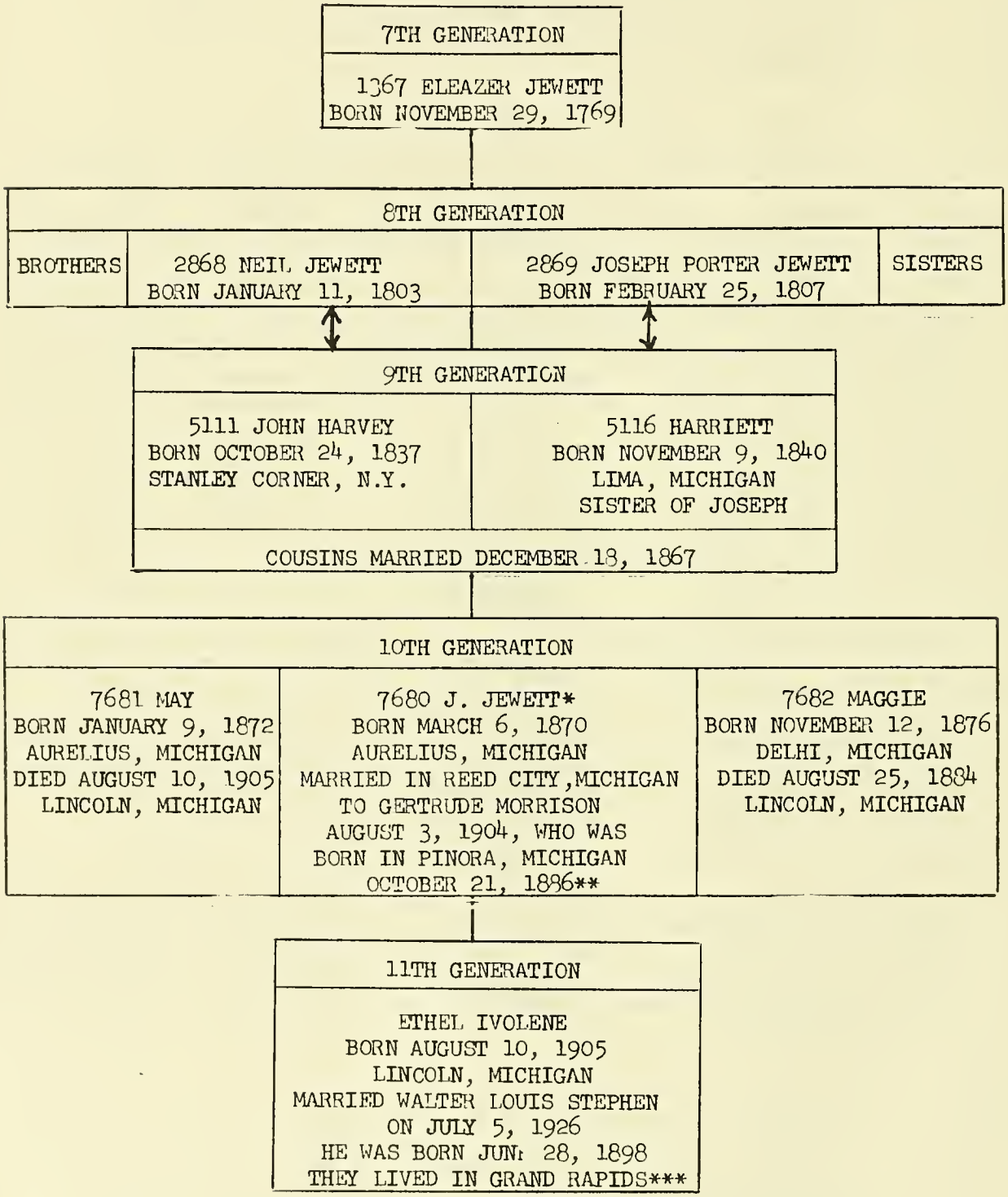
They homesteaded there, before Reed City existed, and walked through the woods later in life, to Big Rapids, a distance of 15 miles; where they secured their supplies. Oxen were used to clear the land, and J's youth was spent helping his father on the farm. As a young man, he also ran lumber camps, timbering off hard wood forests in the area. One camp was called Dewings Siding, by the G.R.I. Railroad. He also later in his youth, acquired and ran his own lumber camps. He soon acquired land of his own, and when he married August 3, 1904 Gertrude Morrison, he had his own 130 acres. A year later a daughter was born, Ethel Ivolene, born August 10, 1905, at Reed City. J spent all but the last year of his life in the area, farming and lumbering. He held public office as supervisor, road commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and a member of the school board. One of his beloved projects was the making of maple syrup in the spring. From 1921 to 1938 he operated a dairy route in Reed City delivering his own dairy products. He had built an excellent dairy herd. In 1939 and 1940 he was instrumental in helping to obtain oil leases in the area, which were later drilled by several oil companies; which created a productive oil and gas field in the area. Two of the wells were on the original homestead.

Throughout the years, he was a good father and neighbor; always interested in civic affairs. He always attended the Jewett Family Reunions at Mason, Michigan. The Jewett reunion was always held on the last Sunday in July. The last three years of his life were spent with his daughter, Ethel Jewett Stephan. He died November 12, 1954, and is buried at Wilson Cemetery, Lincoln Township, Reed City, Michigan.

Children

ETHEL IVOLENE JEWETT, born August 10, 1905 at Reed City, Michigan. She married Walter Louis Stephen on July 5, 1926 at Big Rapids, Michigan. He was born June 28, 1898 at Luther, Michigan and died November 29, 1972. They lived at 1066 Sheridan, S.W., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

GENEALOGY OF J. JEWETT



*"J." was his full first name.
**See story on J. Jewett on followirg page.
***Since there were no children, this is the end of the linage.

THE GENEALOGY OF MAURICE C. JEWETT
(11TH GENERATION)

8TH GENERATION

2869
JOSEPH PORTER JEWETT

9TH GENERATION

BROTHERS

5115
JAMES COOLEY JEWETT

SISTERS

10TH GENERATION

GEORGE JAMES JEWETT, married 12/27/1887 to Annie Gordonier. She was born at Chatham Co., Ontario, June 25, 1870. He was born 3/24/1894 and died 5/16/1928. They resided at St. Johns Michigan on his fathers farm in Essex Township. He was a prominent farmer, member of the farmers club, and grange lodge. He served several terms of Justice of Peace. He was a Master Mason, and belongs to the Knights Templar. He was at one time Township Commissioner and a long time member of the school board.

11TH GENERATION

MAURICE C. JEWETT, born 5/8/1896 in Clinton County, Michigan, married 7/6/1918 to Marjorie Smith of Ann Arbor. She was born at Belding, Michigan on May 19, 1896. They had 3 children. He attended Michigan Agricultural College (MSU). Maurice C. Jewett attended the first Officers' Training School at Fort Sheridan, in 1917 leaving his junior year at Michigan State University (then Michigan Agricultural College) to enter military service. He obtained the commission of Second Lieutenant and served in the 328th Field Artillery unit of the 85th Division during World War I, 10 months on active duty with the AEF in France. While serving at Camp Custer, Michigan previous to his overseas duty, he spent several months on detached service, attending motor training schools at FWD truck factory in Clintonville Wisconsin and at Holt Tractor Co. in Peoria, Illinois. After finishing these courses, he conducted a Motor Transport School for his regiment at Camp Custer, which was scheduled to be motorized. With typical Army procedure, upon arrival in France, the regiment was issued horses instead of motors.

11TH GENERATION--MAURICE G. JEWETT (cont'd.)

Before leaving for overseas, he was married July 6, 1918, to Marjorie Smith in Ann Arbor, Michigan. She was born at Belding, Michigan May 19, 1896.

After further artillery training at the famous Napolean Artillery School at Camp Quequidon, the regiment was suddenly moved to the front lines between Nancy and Metz, where they helped stem the German breakthrough at St. Miheil. The regiment remained in action on the front lines until the Armistice, November 11, 1918.

He returned to the United States in May of 1919 and was returned to inactive duty in the Army Reserve.

He remained in the Army Reserve during the years between World Wars I and II, progressively moving from Lieutenant to Captain to Major to Lt. Colonel. Orders directed him to report for active duty directly after the Pearl Harbor incident in World War II, but because of his importance as chief engineer in the building of anti-aircraft artillery at the Chain Belt Co. in Milwaukee, he was deferred for six months. He was again ordered to active duty July 6, 1942, to report at the Port of Embarkation at Seattle, Washington, and was assigned Deputy Chief of Overseas Supply Division. In September he was ordered to the Sub-Port of Embarkation at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to organize an Overseas Supply Division at that location. In May, 1943, he was made Executive Officer of the Port, and served there, making frequent trips to the Alcan Highway Project and Canol Project, as well as to Alaskan bases.

In September of 1943 he was detailed for duty at the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas to attend the 7th Service Staff course.

In March, 1944 he was ordered to Washington D.C. and from there overseas to join the ETO in London. He was assigned as Ass't. Chief of Transportation (Supply) for the European Theater of Operations. He was ordered to France soon after the June invasion, as Ass't. Chief of Transportation (Supply) and supervised the requisitioning, transportation and storage of the necessary Transportation Corps supplies for operating the Ports and railroads on the continent. He set up headquarters in Paris a week after Paris fell to the Americans.

11TH GENERATION--MAURICE G. JEWETT (cont'd.)

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in October, 1944, and was awarded the Bronze Star with citation as follows:

> "Colonel Maurice C. Jewett (then Lieutenant Colonel) (Army Serial No. 1166442) Transportation Corps, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations, as Assistant Chief of Transportation, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, from 4 May 1944 to 31 December 1944. With organizing ability in supply matters, Colonel Jewett developed transportation supply into a smoothly integrated organization capable of supplying theater needs. He built up the available supply of equipment by determining the requirements and establishing procedures of supply coming from the United States, as well as from the British and French. Colonel supervised and directed the strategic location of depots in such a manner as to materially support the advancing armies. Ultimate demands and requirements of Transportation Corps items of supply have been met successfully, and in all dealings with the allies, he has maintained a spirit of friendly cooperation. Entered military service from Wisconsin".

On May 8, 1945--the date the Armistice became effective, he was relieved as Assistant Chief of Transportation (Supply), and made Chief of Production Control, to supervise the rehabilitation of those industries assigned to the Transportation Corps in Germany such as railway equipment manufacturers, ship yards and barge builders.

He returned to the United States in December, 1945, and was ordered to inactive duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He remained in the Army Reserve Forces until his retirement upon reacning the age of 60 in May, 1956.

In the spring of 1951 Col. Jewett was requested to go to Washington, D.C. to organize the Power Transmission Branch of the General Components Division of the National Production Authority. The purpose of this organization was to control the use of scarce materials, by a system of priorities.

After four months of serving the government without compensation (WOC), and the Branch having been

organized and staffed, he was relieved of his assignment, and returned to Milwaukee.

After the National Production Authority was dissolved, at the end of the Korean crisis, a skeleton organization was maintained in the Commerce Department, known as the Business and Defense Services Administration. Col. Jewett became an Executive Reservist in this service, and attended periodic planning meetings, and thereby made himself available for future assignment should another national emergency occur.

In retirement they lived at 441 Wedge Drive, Naples, Florida. He died at Naples, November 6, 1968.

Their Children: David Maurice Jewett, born 4/14/1924.
Mary Barbara Jewett, born 11/27/1926, died 11/28/1926.
Barbara Laury Jewett, born 2/9/1927.

N I N T H G E N E R A T I O N

5121 WALTER E. JEWETT (Joseph P., 2869; Eleazer, 1397; Ichabod, 666; Eleazer, 226; Eleazer, 72; Jeremiah, 15; Joseph, 4; Edward, 1).

WALTER E. JEWETT was born in Washtenaw County, April 17, 1851. He married Clara Drake from Concord and spent the early part of their married lives near Gladwin. His daughter-in-law, Minerva Sturdevant advises "When I met them, they lived on a farm 4 1/2 miles southwest of Litchfield; they were methodists. We all attended a little country church 1/2 mile from their home. One thing, he always looked forward to going to the Jewett family reunion at Mason". The winter of 1916, he spent in Arkansas for he liked to travel. After his wife, Clara, passed away, he went to Glendale, California. He had let his hair grow long, thinking it might help him get into Hollywood to become an actor. He later returned to Michigan in 1927, visited Alton Jewett family in Mason. They had just suffered the misfortune of the home burning. The family was living in a tent while the home was being rebuilt, and thanks to the excellent weather, Walter slept in the guest room. It had the walls, but no roof, except the great above, stars, moon, etc. He enjoyed it and stayed with his son and daughter-in-law for a while and the west called him again. He then moved to Portland, Oregon where he spent the rest of his days at his home raising vegetables and flowers, which he loved. He died in the winter of 1934. His body was cremated , and returned to Concord Cemetery, Concord, Michigan, and buried with his wife, Clara.

Children

WARREN EVERETT, born June 29, 1883. He was a graduate of Ferris Institute. Married June 3, 1903 to Minerva Sturdevant. She was born November 22, 1884, and lives at Jackson at this time. He died March 30, 1953 at Hillsdale, Michigan.

1 Leon Warren, born in Portland Oregon, August 17, 1910. Married January, 1934 to Ann McMichel of Adrian, Michigan. She was born April 23, 1917 and lives at Hudson, Michigan.

2 Rev. Lawrence Kenton, born October 8, 1911 at Portland, Oregon; married June 14, 1936 to Maneta Moore of Hillsdale. She was born July 11, 1916 and died July 30, 1970 and is buried at Lakeview Cemetery at Hillsdale, Michigan. He married (2d) Sally Lou Malone, of Jackson, February 14, 1972. She was born July 1, 1934.

3 Margaret Esther Jewett, born at Portland, Oregon, December 28, 1913; married Lloyd Dean Swaney on February 14, 1934.

* * * * * * *

NINTH GENERATION

5122 EVA A. JEWETT, born in Washtenaw County, Michigan on August 21, 1853. She married Mr. Haskell and resided at Mason. When he died, she married Oren Morse. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason. She was host to the first Jewett Family Reunion in the summer of 1915. She lived in the 500 block of West Maple Street in Mason. There are several family pictures of the first reunion.

The following story was taken from the Pioneer History of Ingham County, Michigan by Franc L. Adams. It was written by my Aunt Eva Jewett (Jaskell) Morris. HCJ

THE JEWETT FAMILY

By Mrs. Eva Jewett Morse
Mason, Michigan, 1920

Somewhere between the years 1630 and 1640, Joseph Jewett, son of Edward and Mary Jewett emigrated from his birthplace, Bradford, England, to America with his family, settling in Rowley Mass., where three generations were born. My forefather, Eleazer Jewett, moved to Norwich, Conn., in 1698, and, there, my great grandfather, Ichabod Jewett, was born on July 5, 1738. In his young manhood he went to Coventry, Conn., where he married and settled. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he enlisted in Buell's company, and soon after became captain--his name can be found in the official record in the Adjutant General's office. He had two sons in the army with him, and two other sons acted as scouts. The powder flask which Ichabod Jewett used while in the army has been handed down to a male member of the family through the generations, and is now in the possession of Joseph Jewett, of this city, a veteran of the Civil War.

My own grandfather, Eleazer Jewett, was born at Coventry, Conn., in 1769. He went from there to Langdon, N.H., where he settled and in 1792 married Submit Porter. Ten children were born to them. My father, Joseph Porter Jewett, was the seventh child. In his early manhood he went to New York state. There he taught school in the winter and worked at the carpenter trade during the summer. He became acquainted with Miss Miranda Freer in Ontario County, N.Y., and they were married in 1831. Her grandfather fought in the Revolution, and her father in the War of 1812. In 1835 my father and his young wife came to Michigan and settled in Washtenaw County. They were veritable pioneers, as they came here when Michigan was a wilderness, inhabited by indians and wild animals.

They experienced many hardships while carving out a home for themselves. Although the indians were friendly, my mother never overcame her fear of them. Eleven children were born to my parents--one dying in infancy. In the spring of 1863 my father sold his farm in Washtenaw County and moved to Ingham County leaving the old home on the 15th day of April and stopping in Stockbridge over night, where the accommodations were not what they are today.

We reached our new home on the afternoon of the 16th, and what a place! As I look back on it today, I do not wonder that my sister did not want to leave the wagon and enter it. I had never seen but one log house, and, that, a deserted one, for my years were not many and I had never journeyed so far before, but there were many of them along the road we came. And such a one as we had to call home! Dilapidated and filled with vermin, and all the scrubbing and scouring my mother and sister did could not make it presentable.

My father bought what was known as the Storey place, which Mr. Storey's father had taken or bought from the government. It was three and one-half miles west of Mason on the Columbia Road. The house was one of the oldest in the neighborhood, and had a chip pile half as high as the back door, which my father soon drew away. The next winter was called the cold winter of 1863-64, and I have never since seen its equal. A fireplace and heating stove in the living room failed to keep us comfortably warm, or even keep our eggs from freezing. Father got out lumber for a new house that winter, for he said we could not live another winter in the old house. It was in war time and help was hard to get. One set of carpenters would enlist and make room for another set, but we were able to move into the new house in November, 1864.

Labor was high, and so was produce. Wheat was $3 per bushel, sugar, $.50 per pound, and everything else in proportion.

But, as Samantha Allen would say, "We are digressing", and will go back to the time of our arrival. As we reached Mason and knew it was to be our home town, we looked around and found a rather small village. One of the finest houses in town was the Dr. Phelps house, which has lately been torn down to make room, I understand, for a finer, more modern building. The principal stores were kept by Messrs. Coatworth and Wheeler. As we left town on our way to our home, one-half mile west, we crossed one of the worst causeways or stretch of corduroy road I ever saw. Logs were laid through the swamp, which was grown up to the track on either side with trees and brush, with just a thin layer of dirt over the logs, and it was so tough we all got out and walked. I think it was that summer or fall that the men made a bee and drew gravel on the road. I hardly think that, in those days, it would have been safe to run an automobile. Lumber wagons were the principal vehicles, with an occasional democrat buggy; only the wealthy could afford carriages, and many of the farmers had ox teams.

The railroad entered Mason from Jackson in the fall of 1865, and was continued through to Lansing the next year. Jackson had always been our trading or market place, farmers having to draw their wheat and wool there.

The old stage coach was another feature of those early days, and plied regularly between Jackson and Mason. There was great rejoicing in town and country when we had the provileges brought by the railroad, and today with our state roads, electric car and automobiles the past seems but a dream, and we wonder if the next fifty years will show as many improvements as there have been seen in the last half century.

The military spirit in the Jewett family did not die out in the older generations, for we find besides the five who served in Washington's army and a small boy who carried messages from one camp to another, were five who served in the Civil War and eight in the World War, while in the collateral lines were one Revolutionary, one 1812, one Mexican, two Civil War, and three World War.

MILITARY RECORD OF THE JEWETT FAMILY

Ichabod Jewett, Revolutionary soldier. In Buell's Company, later promoted to Captain.

He had two sons in service with him, two other sons who acted as scouts, while another carried messages.

Civil War:

Brothers: J. Porter Jewett--17th Michigan Infantry, Stonewall Regt.

Lester E. Jewett--8th Michigan Infantry.

Joseph Jewett--1st Michigan Light Artillery, and 1st Michigan Lancers.

John H. Jewett

Capt. G. W. Townsend--5th Michigan Cavalry and Mexican War.

World War:

Lieut. Ralph Jewett--Went overseas.

Wilford Jewett.

Lieut. Arthur Jewett, Jr.

Paul Mixter--In Government Service.
All grandsons of Joseph Jewett.

Lieut. Maurice Jewett--Went overseas.

Don Lucas--Grandson Capt. Townsend--
Went overseas.

T E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

GEORGE W. JEWETT (Lester 5114; Joseph P. 2869; Eleazer 1397; Ichabod 666; Eleazer 226; Eleazer 72; Jeremiah 15; Joseph 4; Edward 1).

George W. Jewett was born in Lima (Washtenaw County) on August 30, 1866. He married Kathleen Etta Eckhart on September 15, 1886; 2nd, Mollie Sanburn on December 15, 1909. He was the oldest son of Lester (5114) and Caroline (Dakin) Jewett, son of Joseph Porter. He died September 1, 1965 in Lansing at the age of 99 years.

Children

BLANCH JEWETT CARVEN
FRANCIS LESTER JEWETT
CARRIE JEWETT LANE
GEORGE W. JEWETT
THERIS JEWETT

TO THE SENIOR MEMBER--
A SALUTE
TO GEORGE WALLACE JEWETT
(Reprint from the 1963
Jewett Family of America
Year Book)

Over the years many informative articles and anecdotes having some connection with the Jewett Family of America have appeared in our yearbook. We can't recall any which began with a riddle. Therefore, without permission from anybody, we decided to break a long-standing precedent and pose this conundrum for you.

Take a family man, a teacher, a farm boy, a bible student, a major manufacturing company executive, a student of law, a school principal, a traveling salesman, an honest and yet successful

politician, an organizer, a farm chore-boy, a ------; if the answer isn't on the tip of your tongue after all those clues then it's time you were introduced to the gentleman.

Mr. George W. Jewett of Lansing, Michigan, the oldest known living member of the Jewett Family of America. With deference to Mr. Jewett, we shall make a humble attempt to relate chronologically, and in capsule form, almost 97 years of total living. The type most of us dream of but lack the perseverence.

George was barely one year old when the family moved to Ingham County, Michigan, where they settled on a little farm in the township of Aurelius. His father was Lester E. Jewett, who was born in the State of New York and his mother, who came from England, was named Caroline. They were a hardworking and industrious family and George, from the time he was able to toddle about, until he was nine years old, did his utmost to carry his small burden of family responsibility.

Even before reaching the age of nine, the boy felt an urgency for knowledge. He was obsessed with the idea of attending school and broadening the scope of a still young but hungry mind. Because there was no means of getting to a school, which in that period, seemed so distant from the family homestead, George went to live with his grandmother whose abode was considerably nearer the district school. While living with his grandmother, the eager youngster worked untiringly for his board and clothing in order that he be allowed the "privilege" of attending school during the winter months.

He was 14 years old when he completed the education the district school had to offer, but he was not satisfied. He felt that there was still a void which needed additional schooling and he made several attempts to gain admittance to Michigan Agricultural College, now known as Michigan State University. Unfortunately, he was refused admittance. Not because of his scholastic abilities, but because he was too young. To say that George was disappointed is trite and without emotion. But, disappointments and set-backs to the maturing young man had an inverse affect as opposed to most of us. He worked all the harder and, schooling or not, his drive didn't know the meaning of discouragement. He had come a long way since he first saw the light of day back in 1866. That was in the little village of Lima in Washtenaw County. A long way toward bettering himself and, in that era, in mileage also. But to George, there was still a vastness to explore. The fact that his age prevented his admittance to a college of his choice caused him to seek an alternate course. He set his sights on Mason High School and the aim was almost as great as Michigan Agricultural College. Why? Tuition was the roadblock and he was without funds. An understanding farmer, who was in need of an extra hand, hired George at a pay rate of slightly more than 30 cents a day. From this meager income George managed to eke out an

existence and pay his school tuition fees. In 1855 he graduated from high school, still a humble young man, but a man with a stronger inner feeling of self achievement. His years of schooling coupled with his more years of constant toil, marked him as a man of experience, ability and compassion. He was singled out as a professional man and entered the teaching profession which he followed for ten years in the District schools. After ten years of passing on his knowledge to others he was named principal of the Onondaga Village grade school, a post which he held for two years. Only two years because his farm in Aurelius township was beckoning.

Hardly had he returned to his homestead when he was informed of his appointment as deputy county clerk of Ingham County in charge of the Lansing office. While in Lansing, he studied law under Judges Persons and Weist. Again, as in previous scholastic ventures, he was an apt and able law student. However, for reasons known only to George, he never took the Bar examination.

In 1902 he decided to throw his hat into a small style political ring. He announced his candidacy for the office of Ingham County Clerk and when the votes were counted he emerged victorious by an overwhelming majority. He aspired to a second term at this office and once again was swept in with full gale force. As of this writing, George W. Jewett is believed to be the oldest living ex-Ingham County official.

After two terms as county clerk, George decided to give up politics and subsequently purchased a farm just outside the limits of Lansing. Here he had time to take a long look at his obstacle-ridden, yet colorful past and also plan his future ventures. He remained on the farm approximately a year when he took a job as a salesman for the Bemont Stove Works and his territory covered all states east of the Rocky mountains.

In 1910 he married Mollie Sanborn of Lansing, and until her death in 1961, there was a union which may many times be equalled, but never surpassed.

As an organizer he was also brilliant. It was in 1920 that he and three other parties joined forces and organized the Lindell Drop Forge Company in Lansing. George was secretary-treasurer of the company until his retirement in 1945. Early last May the Lindell Drop Forge Company held its annual party for retired members of the firm. The event was held at the Americana Inn in East Lansing and George enjoyed immeasurably to be once again among the retirees of a great plant which he helped organize. As a matter of fact, he is the last of the original organizers of the drop forge firm.

Another accomplishment of which George can be justly proud is the fishing club which he organized for judges and lawyers located at Black Lake in Cheboygan County.

Our senior member has many other outstanding qualities. He has always been a deeply religious man and has made an extensive study of the Bible and any other religious book he could find. His memory is remarkable and his uncanny ability to quote, as well as elaborate, on any passage or, if you will, message, in the Bible never ceases to amaze his associates. George has always regarded the possession of knowledge of good literature very highly. This is a statement which, to those who know him, probably seems unnecessary. But for those who have never experienced the pleasure of listening to this unusual gentleman quote from Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and a host of others, we feel it is not unnecessary.

George, who is now approaching his ninety-seventh birthday, is highly respected by all the residents of Storybook House where he has been residing for the past several months. According to one of the other residents of Storybook House, "We always wait for George to say Grace before eating." It appears that no matter what the topic of conversation, his opinion on any subject is sought by fellow residents.

The great man now living in peace and contentment at Storybook House also has lived what many would consider a storybook life. He has five children, Blanch, Carrie, Theris, Francis and George Jr. We mention his children, but there are grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. He did indeed lead a bountiful life and he is cheerfully looking forward to reaching the century mark which is not too far in the future.

For posterity, as well as young people today, George W. Jewett is a living example of what can be accomplished by anyone who has the ambition and desire to get ahead. He set his goals high and, despite overwhelming odds, hardships and privation, these goals were attained.

Again, we salute you.

BLANCH VERA JEWETT (George W., Lester 5114, Joseph P 2869, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1).

Blanch Vera Jewett was born in Aurelius Township, Ingham County, on May 3, 1888, the eldest child of George Wallace and Catherine Esther Jewett. Her early life was spent in Aurelius and Onondaga townships and the City Of Mason, Michigan where she attended Mason Public Schools. In her youth she became a telephone operator in Mason which was responsible for her destiny. A girl friend at Dansville, also an operator there, thinking it unique, introduced her to a young fellow named Walter R. Carven, over the hooked up telephone lines. That was an exciting way to meet someone, and they exchanged descriptions of dress and decided to meet down town in Mason. The meeting blossomed into a romance to last for the rest of their lives. Walter was a college man at Big Rapids, Michigan and played professional baseball for a living. Blanch's father was, at that time, Ingham County Clerk at Mason and was not going to have his daughter marrying a baseball player, and gave him a job in the County Clerk's office, and gave his blessings. They were married June 5, 1907. Walter later ran for the Drain Commissioner of Ingham County and won the race, the youngest man to hold public office in Ingham County at the age of 23. Following the office of Drain Commissioner, they purchased a farm on E. Columbia Road in Mason and spent the remainder of their lives there. She was a member of the Methodist Church in Mason, a life member of the O.E.S. and the Farm Bureau. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 5, 1957. From 1947 to 1962 they spent their winters at Jensen Beach, Florida. In November, 1961 she suffered a fall from which she was unable to recover and died on January 3, 1962. Walter was born June 22, 1885 and died in September, 1964.

Children

Francis Esther Carven, born June 29, 1909. She married George Wilson April 22, 1924, (2d) Chair Runyon on March 28, 1937. He was born December 17, 1895.

1 Marilyn F. Wilson, born October 29, 1925.
2 Laurie M. Wilson, born March 13, 1929.
3 Walter Carven Runyon, born December 27, 1937.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE WALLACE JEWETT

CARRIE JEWETT, born December 23, 1895. Married Louis T. Lane was was born December 9, 1890. He died March 9, 1960; she died , 1970.

A. Murietta Lane, born June 23, 1915; married March 19, 1934 to Lawrence A. Dolbee, who was born May 15, 1915.

1. Carilyn Urena Dolbee, born November 12, 1936; married on March 27, 1956 to Claude Slusser, who was born January 27, 1937.

   a. Cheri Slusser, born 2/17/1955.
   b. Claude Edward Slusser III, born 10/18/1958.
   c. Clint Slusser, born 1/2/1960.

2. Marilyn Joan Dolbee, born September 30, 1938; married Charles Merendorf June 21, 1956. He was born August 7, 1936.

   a. Lucinda Merendorf, born 11/28/1959.
   b. Teresa Ann Merendorf, born 3/21/1960.
   c. Linna Merendorf, born 3/29/1964.

3. Larry Dolbee, born July 20, 1946; married Vickie McGoon November 26, 1958; 2d Betsy Kruger November 28, 1974. She was born July 9, 1957. Margaret Eleanor born Aug. 19, 1976.

B. Solon Lane, born May 24, 1917.

1. Jewett Lane
2. Jerold Lane
3. Jon Lane
4. Jim Lane

C. Albert J. Lane, born August 30, 1927; wife Laura.

1. Albert Carl Lane
2. Kathy Lane

FRANCIS LESTER JEWETT (George W, Lester 5114, Joseph P. 2869, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1).

FRANCIS LESTER JEWETT was born at Aurelius Center on May 29, 1893; married Mamie L. Cook, daughter of Bert and Nellie (Forrest) Cook of Charlotte on May 1, 1915 at Lansing, Mich. She was born May 29, 1888. They live at 104 Wells, Houghton Heights, Michigan. He was a tool and die maker at Reo Motor Company, later at Star Tool and Die in Detroit, retired at Houghton Heights, Michigan

---

Children

Baby died at birth.

Houghton Francis Jewett, born May 26, 1921. Died at the age of 7 on May 6, 1928.

Note: Genealogical information was not available to the author concerning other children of George W. and Caroline (Dakin) Jewett.

T E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

JENNIE MIRANDA JEWETT (Lester 5114; Joseph P. 2869; Eleazer 1397; Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226; Eleazer 72; Jeremiah 15; Joseph 4; Edward 1).

Jennie Miranda Jewett was born on February 11, 1869 near Mason. She married Maurice Owen Brown on September 26, 1888. He was born January 10, 1865. She died June 25, 1948. He died January 12, 1927. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, Mason, Michigan.

Children

1 HARRY MAURICE BROWN, born April 2, 1890; he married Edna Marion Brown on June 28, 1913. She was born June 27, 1894.

(1-A) MARJORIE LOUISE BROWN, born October 15, 1915. She married Charles Gingras on October 11, 1935.

a Russell Theodore Gingras, born October 28, 1942; married Carol Irene Seddon July 22, 1967.

b Carol Ann Gingras, born April 24, 1946; married Howard Carrell.

c Thomas Michael Gingras, born December 16, 1947.

d John Martin Gingras, born Aug. 18, 1952.

(1-B) RUTH MADELINE BROWN, born June 18, 1918; married William L. Stewart August 12, 1937. He is buried at Muskegon.

a Michael A. Stewart, born July 15, 1944.

b Martin B. Stewart, born July 15, 1944.

TENTH GENERATION

FRANK C. JEWETT (Lester 5114, Joseph P. 2869, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1).

Frank C. Jewett was born in Aurelius (4903 Toles Road) near Mason, June 12, 1879. He was married to Estie, (2nd) Minnie. He died January 12, 1956. Frank was a large man, and never a nicer man lived. Once a friend or acquaintance, always a friend. He was a streetcar motorman when streetcars were in vogue, and later a bus driver for the City of Jackson until his retirement in 1949 after a service of 32 years. He was a member of the Home City Lodge 536 IOOF. He was a faithful church member, liked to travel. Frank was a most welcome visitor at our home many times during his life. He was liberal with his assistance to his church, and enjoyed helping others. He sent one deserving neighbor girl to college , for they were very poor people. He is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason. They did not have children.

"HEIRLOOMS"

A MEMORIAL

TO MY

MOTHER AND FATHER:

ALTON L. AND IONE A. JEWETT

AND TO MY

UNCLES AND AUNTS:

ARTHUR W. AND LULU J. JEWETT

AND

MATTIE B. AND LOUIS C. MIXTER

JOSEPH JEWETT (Ninth Generation--Book 5117) was born September 15, 1842, and died December 4, 1924. He married Mary A. Claflin on February 14, 1867. This author has written the genealogy of Mary A. Claflin. There are 25 copies, of which one is filed at Mason Public Library, one at the Michigan State Library, and one at Burton Genealogy Library at Detroit. She died April 1, 1883. He married (second) Eliza A. Carson, daughter of Robert and Abigail Gould Carson, in Ithaca, New York on April 8, 1884. At the time of their marriage, she was a milliner at Marshall Fields in Chicago. She died January 11, 1930 and is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason.

THE TENTH GENERATION
CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND MARY A. JEWETT

ARTHUR WILLIAM JEWETT	MATTIE BELLE JEWETT	ALTON LEON JEWETT
07/26/1869 to 10/30/1931	04/26/1875 to 12/06/1936	09/16/1879 to 09/13/1965
MARRIED 02/06/1889	MARRIED 06/20/1894	MARRIED 06/20/1906
LULU AANE LYON	LOUIS CAIN MIXTER	IONE ADELE SANDERS
08/12/1868 to 05/27/1946	09/16/1870 to 06/17/1949	09/23/1885 to 11/14/1964
BOOK 7683	7684	7685

AND THEIR CHILDREN

The beautiful blue plaid woolen shawl owned by Herschel C. Jewett, was worn by Eliza Carson at the time she came to Michigan to become the wife of Joseph Jewett; they being known as Grandpa and Grandma Jewett. It will be passed on to Barbara Jean Betts.

N I N T H G E N E R A T I O N

5117 JOSEPH JEWETT (Joseph P. 2869, Eleazer 1397, Ichabod 666, Eleazer 226, Eleazer 72, Jeremiah 15, Joseph 4, Edward 1), was born in Lima, Mich.,

Joseph Jewett was born September 15, 1842 at Lima Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan, near Chelsea Michigan. At the age of 14, he joined the Congregational Church. He was an upright man of high morals. On September 5, 1861 (see the letter written to him by his friend, Mr. Mickelson) he responded to the call of Volunteers and enlisted in the First Michigan Lancers. He joined Company "D" and was afterwa d transferred to Company "C". The Company was, however, discharged March 21, 1862 because the Government found that Lancers could not be used in the mode of warfare then carried on. He enlisted in the First Michigan Light Artillery September 7, 1864, joining Company "E". He was in the battle of Nashville and was there detailed to transport recruits from Jackson, Michigan to the front. He was at Petersburg during the seige and also made eight trips to Nashville, and two to Harts Island, New York City. He received an honorable discharge May 6, 1865.

He returned to the home of his parents, Joseph Porter and Maranda (Freer) Jewett. The home was located about 3 1/2 miles west of Mason, Michigan (4332 W. Columbia).

He married in Vevay, Michigan February 14, 1867 to Mary A. Claflin, daughter of William and Martha (Dewey) Claflin. She was born in Byson New York, on August 26, 1849. The first two years were spent on their farm in Henrietta Township, Jackson County. A child was born there, died at birth and was buried in the cemetery near there. He moved to a farm two miles south of Mason (about 1/4 mile west at 2661 W. Tomlinson Road, Vevay Township) located directly across from the Mason Golf Course, where he lived for 33 years. Mary died on April 1, 1883, leaving three small children. She is buried at Maple Grove Cemtery at Mason.

On April 8, 1884, Joseph married Eliza A. Carson, daughter of Robert and Abigail Gould Carson of Ithaca, New York. At the time of their marriage she was living at Beloit, Wisconsin. She was born October 3, 1846. She was a niece to the famed indian scout, Kit Carson. At the time of their marriage she was a milliner at Marshal Fields store in Chicago. She died January 11, 1930 and is buried at Maple Grove cemetery at Mason.

In 1910 he retired from active work and resided at their home at 702 S. Barnes Street, Mason, Michigan. He always took active interest in politics, being a life long republican. He served as Justice of the Peace, Vevay township years, and health officer for nine years. He was a member of the Phil McKernan Post of the G.A.R. where he often filled the chair as Commander. He acted as Senior Vice Commander for nine years. He was appointed Aide de Camp several times as delegate to the State Encampment. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Kansas City in September, 1916. In 1903 he served as President of the Ingham County Soldiers and Sailors Association. He was an active member of the Grange, Ingham County Farmers Club.

He died December 4, 1924 and is buried at Maple Grove cemetery at Mason, Michigan.

Children, all by first wife:

7683 Arthur W., born in Vevay, Michigan, July 26, 1869; married Lula Lyon.
7684 Mattie B., born in Vevay, Michigan, April 26, 1875; married Louis C. Micter.
7685 Alton L., born in Mason, Michigan, September 16, 1879; married June 20, 1906, Ione Sanders, who was born September 23, 1885. He is a farmer in Mason.

The beautiful lap board owned by Steven Paul Jewett (12th generation) was made by Joseph Jewett and given to his sister Eva (Haskell) Morse (5122). It is made from an extinct wood known as White Wood, and the boarder is made from black walnut.

*It appears that Joseph Jewett had no middle name. It did not show up in the family bible, on several legal documents, his civil war papers or his marriage certificate, while middle initials were used by other people on the same documents. My father told me that he did not have a middle name. The first time that it showed up, was in the Ingham County News account of his death. All have been viewed by the author.

GRANDPA JEWETT ENLISTED IN THE CIVIL WAR

Written to Grandfather Joewph Jewett* by J. W. Mickelson a long time friend. The original letter has been kept in the old family bible where names have been recorded since 1810. They are both now owned by Joseph L. Jewett of Grand Blanc, Michigan.

Dear Jewett: How do you do old boy. I was glad to hear from you by way of letter which I received today noon. I should have written long before this had it not been that I had half forgotten your address. I believe I mailed a few words to Mason for you some time since but will not be certain. You may think that I am getting quite forgetful but will not wonder when I tell you what has been going on for some time back.

You will no doubt be surprised to hear I have enlisted again. But it is a fact.

Yes, Joe, I feel that I owe my best services to our beloved country and never has she stood in greater need of young soldiers than at the present time. Taking this view of the case, I determined to try it once more and about three weeks ago I was mustered into the service. I may have been a little rush as yet I have had no reason to repent of either company or regiment. I think I am in a tip top company and what is better still (perhaps you won't believe me, but it is so), I have received my commission as first Lieutenant. I got it the day I was mustered in. And now, Joe, I wish you were only here to give with me three times three cheers and a tiger for the glorious UNION cause. Hip Hip Hurrah!

Joe, why can't you go in with us or in the same band. The company I am in is full but they are raising other companies around these parts and I guess I could get you a position in some good company equal to mine. They want men who are tough and sufficiently acquainted with tactics to drill well. If you think you can go, I will recommend you.

But I find by reviewing my first page that I have forgotten to mention anything about pay rations, etc. The pay is prompt and you will get it right along same as all such company pay. You may be obliged after awhile to take a portion of it on the naval system, that is, you know, a share of the plunder, in which case, you may draw articles enough to set up housekeeping with on your return, such as mops, tongs, brooms or anything you happen to draw. Our companies, you see, are independent ones and therefore, have to take part pay in such things. But

---

*My grandfather.

I will give the name of my company and regiment. It is Company A, 1st regiment of Michigan, matrimonial cadets. My Company is a good one. My second mate is, or was, Miss Mary A. Walker of Ingham Center, Ingham County, Michigan.

I was married to the above lady three weeks ago today, and went out there to her home the same day. Should have called on you if I had had time. Am coming out again in the fall when I will be ready to take that hunt with you. There, Joe, now have I not done it? I was at Ypsilanti the 4th and think of settling there. And now for answers to your questions. There is but little doing in woll as yet. The few buyers that have come in will not come to terms and consequently quantities have been sold in Ann Arbor and Detroit at prices ranging from $.50 to $.65 according to quality. I think it will not go up as high as it did last year.

I should think that from all I can learn, that about $.80 or $.85 will be the average. Some few farmers talk about $1 but I am afraid that they will not quite realize that. All, however, depends upon the war and the fluctuations of gold and silver. Hoping to hear from you soon again when I shall have time to write a longer letter. I remain as ever your 1 devoted friend and Obl. Servant, J. W. Mickelson.

PS Joe, I hate to send this, there is so much guess about it, but I guess I won't burn it as I don't know when I could find time to write another. Crops generally look well. Au Revior, for this time.

"Marriage is Honorable." Heb. xiii. 4.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Let the husband render unto the wife due benevolence: and likewise also the wife unto the husband.—I Cor. vii. 3.

This is to Certify, *That* Joseph Jewett of the Town of Aurelius County of Ingham State of Michigan aged Twenty four years and Mary A [illegible] of the town of Vevay County of Ingham State of Michigan aged Seventeen years, were joined together in

HOLY MATRIMONY,

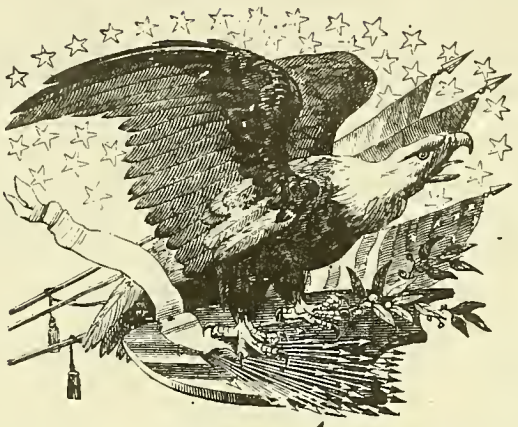
by me, at Vevay this Fourteenth day of February A. D. 1867

Geo J. P. [illegible]

IN PRESENCE OF

George W Sweetwood & Harrie [illegible]

Know ye, whom it may Concern.



Paid in full
T. M. Ryan
P. M. Jackson
May 15. 1865

Know ye, That Joseph Jewett a Private of Captain Unassigned Company, ( ) 1st Regiment of Mich Light Artillery VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the Seventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and Sixty four to serve One years or during the war, is hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States, this Sixth (6) day of May 1865 at Jackson Michigan by reason of Telegraphic instructions from War department dated April 29th 1865 signed T. M. Vincent A.A.G. (No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.*)

Said Joseph Jewett was born in Washtenaw in the State of Michigan, is Twenty One years of age, Five feet Eight inches high, Light complexion, Light eyes, Light hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer.

Given at Jackson Mich this Sixth (6) day of May 1865.

L. Cutler
Brevet Maj Genl
Commanding ~~the Reg't.~~ Post

☞ * This sentence will be erased *should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition* of the soldier rendering him *unfit for the Army.*

[A. G. O. No 99.]

E. W. Clift
Capt 13th U.S. Infy
M.O.

T E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

7683 ARTHUR W. JEWETT SR. (Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born in Vevay Township, Ingham County, Michigan on July 26, 1869. He married there February 6, 1889 Lulu Jane Lyon who was born in Vevay Township near Eden, August 12, 1868. She was the daughter of Asher and Martha (Fenton) Lyon. She died May 27, 1946. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, Mason, Michigan.

Children

9351 JOSEPH CARLTON, born May 20, 1890 in Aurelius, Michigan. He married Blanche Dean on November 15, 1910. She was born on June 25, 1890. Carlton died January 19, 1959; Blanche died . They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, Mason, Michigan.

9352 FLORENCE MARY, born May 9, 1893 in Aurelius, Michigan. She married Lyn Jewell on February 28, 1912. He was born September 20, 1890. Florence died November 19, 1967. Lyn died November 19, 1966.

9353 RALPH FENTON, born in Jackson, Michigan, January 14, 1894. He married Mary Jane McKenzie July 19, 1917. She was born December, 1894.

9354 WILFRED LYON, born August 23, 1895 in Jackson, Michigan. He married Pearl Smily October 14, 1933. She was born December 6, 1902 in Aurelius Township. Wilfred died March 7, 1967.

9355 ARTHUR WILLIAM, born December 22, 1896. He married Alice Laylin Jewett, November 28, 1917. She was born May 19, 1896.

9356 EMERY HASKELL, was born in Jackson Michigan on December 11, 1898. He married Doris Henderson on June 28, 1915. She was born March 24, 1896 and died March 21, 1919. He married (2d) Lena M. Crowl October 12, 1919. She was born June 16, 1898.

9357 MADELEINE CARSON, born January 30, 1909. Married John Arthur Lindsay July 17, 1943, at Toledo, Ohio. He was born November 4, 1898, and was the son of James and Elizabeth Lindsay of Toledo.

9358 RICHARD CLAFLIN, born August 12, 1914. Married at Mason, Michigan, Myrne H. Thorlby, September 2, 1931. She was born November 28, 1914.

See Arthur W. Jewett, Sr. biography on following pages.

BIOGRAPHY OF ARTHUR WILLIAM JEWETT, SR.

A chronological and retrospective summary
of his life and times

Written and compiled by his daughter
Madeleine Carson Jewett Lindsay

"THE LOVE OF A DAUGHTER FOR HER FATHER"

Arthur William Jewett was born Monday, July 26, 1869, at the pioneer frame home of his maternal grandparents, William and Martha Ann (Dewey) Claflin.

The farm and fruit tree nursery was settled June 16, 1856, and was located in Vevay, approximately 1 1/2 miles south of Mason, on the first Lansing to Jackson road. The road was originally an Indian trail; stones, ruts, mud over logs. A corduroy road, up hill and down. One, two horse stage coach made the trip from Lansing to Jackson daily. It required an entire day to drive from Mason to Jackson by horse and buggy, a distance of about 25 miles.

In spite of road conditions at the time of the birth of Arthur Jewett, it was a busy highway. Travelers were the lone scout or prospector, the traveling parson on horseback, ox teams laboriously pulling farm wagons laden with wheat and wool. Fugitive slaves passed as hidden cargo enroute from Rev. John Rankins on the Ohio River to the safety of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Dresden, Ontario, where they were cared for by Rev. Josiah Henson.

It wasn't until 1865 that a railroad was built from Mason to Jackson, the principal trading center. Cash was scarce and many people continued to walk or drive over the highway to do their bartering and trading in Jackson.

Wild turkey, deer and quail were plentiful in and around Mason and these provided a welcome addition to the diet. Remnants of Indian bands still roamed the woods; wolves and bears were troublesome.

Such was the type of country where Arthur Jewett was born. His grandparents, William and Martha Claflin had come from Byron, Genesee County, New York, by horse drawn wagon in 1856. Arthur's mother, Mary Attila, was seven years old at that time. She was born in Byron, August 28, 1849. Her father was a descendant of Robert Claflin who came to Boston, Mass., from Scotland about 1648. Revolutionary ancestors were John Claflin and his son, Cornelius; both fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. William Claflin was the first man to bring fruit trees and nursery stock to Michigan. This was in 1856.

Joseph Jewett, Arthur's father, was born September 15, 1842, near Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan; his grandfather, Eleazer Jewett 3rd, settled there in 1836. They descended from a long line of Puritans who emigrated from Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England in 1638 and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1639.

Eleazer Jewett 3rd was the 7th generation from Edward Jewett. He settled in Coventry, Conn., and removed to a farm in Langdon, New Hampshire, where he lived until late in life, when he sold his property and removed to Michigan. He died in Lima Township, September 19, 1854. A Revolutionary ancestor was Ichabod Jewett of Norwich, Conn., a Minute Man on the Lexington Alarm.

Joseph Jewett, a Civil War veteran, served in the First Michigan Lancers, later First Michigan Light Artillery. He was discharged May 6, 1865. He returned to the home of his parents, Joseph Porter and Maranda (Freer) Jewett, located at what is now 4332 West Columbia Road, three miles west of Mason. During the ensuing two years, Joseph courted and won charming eighteen year old Mary Attila Claflin, a dark haired velvet eyed beauty; groomed and dressed in the height of fashion, for she often visited the flagship Narragansett of her uncle, Admiral George W. Dewey. The wedding took place April 14, 1867, at the Joseph Porter Jewett home.

The first farm of Joseph Jewett was forty acres near Columbia and Aurelius Roads. He sold this farm and purchased 80 acres near Henrietta. The first child, a girl, died at birth. Soon after they moved to the William Claflin home where they resided until after the birth of Arthur W.

Joseph was haunted by the memory of the terrible struggle between the States, the seige of Petersburg and the battle of Nashville; his eight trips to Nashville with new recruits and the battles in which he fought.

Joseph cherished the fond memory of shaking the hand of Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, 1861-1865. The great emancipator died Saturday, April 15, 1865, felled by the bullet of assassin, John Wilkes Booth, while attending Fort Theatre in Washington, D.C. on Good Friday, April 14, 1865.

Andrew Johnson was president until 1869. Ulysses S. Grant was elected president in 1868 and took office in 1869, the year of Arthur W. Jewett's birth. Grant was the only man from Michigan to ever become president; his slogan was, " et us have peace". He was more of a military genius than politician. Grant's Detroit home is now permanently preserved at Michigan State Park Fair Grounds in Detroit. Mr. R. H. Baldwin was governor of Michigan in 1869. The city of Mason was named after Stevens T. Mason, the first governor of Michigan, 1835.

Arthur W. Jewett was born on a warm summer day; golden harvest apples were ripening in his grandfather's prized apple orchard.

Fruit trees were coveted and a requisite on every farm at that time. Sweet new mown clover scented the air. The bees were busily gathering nectar from the beautiful flowers as Martha Claflin was a great lover of flowers and grew many of them. Bees were important as sugar was a rarity. Honey and maple sugar were the only source of sweets, and so people depended on honey; it was a rare treat when a hollow tree was found where the bees had stored their honey.

A farm had to be self sufficient; many of the implements used about the house were homemade, such as wooden hand propelled churns. Large crockery barrels were used for making and storing salt pork. Sauerkraut was made each fall; dried fruits; corn and other items from the gardens were prepared for the winter diet. From the woods came the nuts, the mushrooms and the herbs. Every home had home-made remedies to guard against sickness, for doctors were few and far between.

The rail fences were overgrown with wild pink roses and raspberries. Queen Anne's lace flowers and blue gentians grew in profusion by the wayside.

Many events took place in 1869, the year of Arthur's birth; Frank and Jesse James, post Civil War brigades were terrorizing the west with bank and train robberies. The Golden Spike was driven at Promontory Point, Utah Territory on May 10, 1869, thus opening rail service from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "Buffalo Bill" Cody at age 23 years, in 1869, was making a name for himself as Indian fighter, scout and peacemaker. Arthur W. Jewett was destined to meet him at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Charles A. Damon, cousin of Jewett ancestry was to be on the "Wild West Buffalo Bill" show. Damon was billed as the world champion left handed pistol shot. Annie Oakley was the champion right hand pistol shot at the same time. The American Museum of Natural History comprising twenty-three acres was opened in New York City in 1869. Purdue University was established. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was still a best seller; originally published in the National Era in serial form, it was first published in book form by John P. Jewett in Boston in 1852. It went through many editions. Vincent van Gogh, renowned Dutch painter, painted his famous self portrait in 1869.

Arthur's parents purchased forty acres of land at the top of the hill not far from the Claflin home in Vevay Township. The land laid on the west one half of section twenty. This is now 2661 West Tomlinson Road. Arthur attended Walters School at Fifield Corners at what is now the intersection of U.S. Route 127 and Tomlinson Road. It was in District number seven, Vevay Township, and was established March 25, 1854. Scholars paid a tax of seventy-five cents yearly. Teachers received $2.00 a week. Goose quills were used as pens. Rolfe Center, four miles south of Mason was the voting place. Pen knife name is derived from sharpening of goose quills.

The Indian tribe of Chief Johnnie Okemos was encamped on the hillside near the Jewett homestead. Arthur, a young boy, tall for

his age, was fascinated by the brightly painted Indian braves, watched in awe as they fashioned bows and arrows, tomahawks and stone arrowheads. Chief Johnnie took a liking to him and taught him how to make needles, powder horns and husking pegs of bone. Arthur acquired the skill of woodworking which was to remain with him the rest of his life. The Chief instructed him in the art of carving the long pipe stems, how to hollow out a maple burl into a bowl; to make spoons; ladles; the hunter's whistle of red alder; the totem pole of the bear and the feather boxes which were the most intricate to construct. These were the Chief's most cherished possession; they held his favorite feathers. The squaws wore black cloth dresses trimmed with bead work and bright pieces of metal. They carried their papooses in wooden cradle boards strapped to their backs. The work of the squaws was weaving bags from basswood fibres. Dyes were made from minerals, berries and nuts. The women spent hours pounding "Kikapo" corn with a stone pestle. The wigwams were rainproofed by layers of reed mats, birchbark or animal skins. A smoke hole was left in the top of the wigwams. The medicine-man was terrifying in appearance. He flourished medicine bags made of turtle shells, gourd rattles, bear paws and metal bracelets. The Indian warriors bragged of the many scalps which they had taken; of how they had hidden behind trees and ambushed whole companies; they told the sad tale of the battle of Sandusky; of three hundred Indians who entered the battle, only three survived. Johnnie Okemos, a nephew of the great Chief Pontiac, was forced to beg food of Mason residents. Finally the Indians disappeared, either dying or moving west.

Arthur assisted his father in raising farm crops. He discovered with delight, his special ability for growing plants. He worked diligently raising his own grain, vegetables and flowers.

William Claflin, Arthur's grandfather, the horticulturist who sold fruit trees, taught him how to graft, disbud and propogate trees; how to hybridize plants and produce the maximum fertility from the soil.

Mary (Claflin) Jewett, Arthur's mother, passed away April 1, 1883, when he was twelve years old. Arthur was delegated to do the household tasks, and to care for his sister, Mattie, and his younger brother, Alton Leon. He did not relish this work and was glad when his father remarried on April 8, 1884, Eliza A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson from New York state. She was a cousin of the famous Kit Carson, a colorful figure in western history, who was born in Madison, Kentucky, and who was one of the pioneers in opening the great west. Kit Carson died in 1868, the year before Arthur was born. Eliza's genealogy is registered at the "Kit Carson" Museum in Taos, New Mexico. Eliza won the love and respect of all of the children with her loving kindness.

Arthur became an expert penman at the age of thirteen years. Diplomas show that he won prizes for ornamental penmanship and map drawing at the Ingham County Fair in 1882. He started exhibiting grains and vegetables, flowers and other articles at the County

fairs. He attended Mason High School; within a few months of graduating he left to prepare his fair exhibits.

He courted Miss Lulu Jane Lyon, daughter of Asher Lotey and Martha (Fenton) Lyon who came from Geneva, Seneca County, New York by covered wagon in 1867. Lulu was born near Mason, August 12, 1868, at the house, corner of Rolfe Road and present 127. She was fifth in a family of thirteen. She attended Hawley School, graduated from the eighth grade and became a teacher, as many did in those days.

She was of high moral character, hard working and intellectual. They were married on February 6, 1889, at the home of the bride's eldest sister, Mrs. William (Carrie) Chapin of Eden, Michigan. The wedding invitations were personally written in the fine handwriting of Arthur. One of these invitations is still preserved in the family. The couple started housekeeping at what is now 1478 College Road, Aurelius. Their first child, Joseph Carleton, was born May 20, 1890, followed by a daughter, Florence Mary, born May 9, 1892.

Farm crops brought little money; forty bushels of carrots were required to purchase a large carved wooden clock. The couple kept the clock all of their lives, winding it every twenty-four hours. The chimes tolled every hour and it was still running in 1946.

Arthur moved his family to 205 Ganson Street, Jackson in April, 1893. He became superintendent in charge of Michigan State Prison farms, greenhouses and gardens.

He was an exceptionally tall man; he had an aquiline nose, dark hair and eyes; he was efficient in whatever he did, accomplishing much in a short time.

The first large exposition at which Arthur exhibited was the World Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago; starting in 1892, it lasted until October 1893. This fair was in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the new world. The agricultural building was of Renaissance design, five hundred by eight hundred feet. The building now houses one of the finest industrial museums in the world.

Arthur's exhibit was in the Michigan section, a space draped with red, purple, yellow and green cloth bunting as a background; bundles of oats, wheat and other grains, eight inches around and thirty-six inches long were arranged in various designs forming wheels, stars and names. Apothecary glass jars held specimen seeds and grains.

The history of the World Columbian Exposition by Rossiter Johnson quote "The wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and clover in the diversified section of Michigan shows proof of the fertility of the soil, diligent and intelligent farming". Arthur W. Jewett exhibited five principal cereals. The official catalog--Chicago

Conhey Company--lists under number 86A, A. W. Jewett, Mason; wheat corn, oats in head and straw, barley, rye, grasses; and under 131 A, photographs of farm and stock buildings.

The Michigan Agricultural College was listed under the same categories. Mr. Jewett was employed by the Michigan Agriculture College to help install their agricultural displays at all of the exhibitions.

An embossed bronze medallion from the Columbian Exposition depicting the Landing of Columbus and engraved with the name "A. W. Jewett" is in the possession of the writer. The giant iron stove shown at the Columbian Exposition, 1893, is now preserved at the Michigan State Fairgrounds in Detroit.

Arthur's love for growing things and his artistic ability were a divinely bestowed talent inherited from an ancestor as far back as 1486, when King Henry VII granted to Henry Juet certain offices for life, viz "Forrester of Windsor Forest and Parker of Sunnying Hill Park within Windsor Forest."

The Ingham County news published an account of the wedding of Mattie Belle Jewett and Louis Cain Mixter on June 21, 1894, which describes Arthur's artistic talents. Describing the decorations, it says, "An arch of evergreen spanned the folding doorway between two large rooms and from it was suspended the word 'Welcome' artistically arranged. In the corner of the parlor was an Altar beautifully built with arched evergreens above and a floral horse shoe pendant hung from the arch. The background was a wall of beautiful flowers and ferns tastily arranged. The cedar and ferns were branches gathered from the woods". Natural foliage at hand were always used in his decorations.

Ralph Fenton was born January 14, 1894, followed by Wilfred Lyon on August 23, 1895, then Arthur William on December 12, 1896, and Emery Haskell on December 11, 1898, while they were living at 205 Ganson Street in Jackson.

A deed recorded at Ingham County Register of Deeds shows that Arthur W. Jewett purchased on October 17, 1895, forty acres of land in the S.E. corner section 9-T2n-RW., Vevay Township, Ingham County, now East Ash Street. This land was purchased from Orward M. and Mary A. Spicer. The family did not move there immediately. A small two room house was on the property. Arthur's skill at woodwork and carpentry now enabled him to construct the large house which still stands at 1120 East Ash Street in Mason.

An event occurred in 1896 that was to influence the entire world and to make Michigan a great industrial state. Henry Ford produced his first automobile. Workers left farms for the city; immigrants from Europe flocked to Detroit in great numbers where fabulous wages were paid. Negroes were brought up from the south to man the hot steel furnaces that made iron ore from Michigan's upper peninsula into car bodies. In later years Mr. Ford had greenhouses constructed for the famed Negro scientist, George Washington Carver, the man who discovered the many uses for soy beans and peanuts.

Carver started his experiments in a makeshift homemade laboratory using cast-off bottles and glass. In spite of his lack of formal education, he became an outstanding scientist.

A former slave, James W. Dyer, was the neighbor of Arthur W. Jewett. He lived by himself on one acre willed to him by William D. Rayner. This land is where the Jewett greenhouses now stand. Jim Dyer watched over the Jewett children to see that no harm came to them.

In 1899 the family moved to Mason. All of the children were instructed by Miss Minnie Titus during their first years in the Mason School.

The Trans-Mississippi International Exposition was held in Omaha, Nebraska, from June 1st to November 1st, 1898. Exhibits by Arthur W. Jewett were displayed there, as well as at the Michigan State Fairs, every year.

The Spanish War began in 1898. William McKinley was our President at the time. A popular Michigan man, Russell A. Alger was his Secretary of State.

The Pan-American Exposition opened at Buffalo, New York, in 1901. This is best summed up by a quotation from the Michigan book in the Burton Historical Library, as follows: "The Michigan State Building was the most attractive on the fair grounds. The preparation of the agriculture and horticulture exhibits was delegated to Commissioner M. T. Cole; he engaged as his assistant superintendent, Mr. A. W. Jewett of Mason, who early in the year began to collect the materials for their displays. His efforts were generously seconded by the Michigan Agricultural College; the Michigan Millers Association; the Brown Seed Company of Grand Rapids; D. M. Ferry Company of Detroit; the Dunkley Company of Kalamazoo; The Michigan Seed Company of South Haven and many other prominent Michigan concerns, interested in this branch of Michigan industry. Rikerd and Company of Lansing erected a large and imposing booth for this exhibit and the opening day saw Michigan well represented". A large display was made of every agriculture product of the state of Michigan. Grains in the stalk, grasses of every description covered the walls of the booth, samples of all Michigan grains and seeds were shown on the shelves. As the season progressed, fresh samples of potatoes and every variety of vegetables were on exhibit. A magnificent display of Michigan celery was featured. The high standard of the exhibit was signified by the many awards which it received. The medallions presented to A. W. Jewett were of silver and gold, embossed with the profile of President William McKinley. President McKinley was fatally shot in the music building at this fair on September 6, 1901 by Detroit born Leon F. Czolcosz. Mckinley lived eight days. He was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt. The Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition was held in St. Louis, Missouri, from April 13 through November 30, 1904. Michigan furnished an agricultural exhibit of wool, grains, and seeds in apothecary bottles and glass boxes, plus stalks of grain. The medallion received from this Exposition is bronze; on the obverse of the medal are shown two figures, one of which Columbia is

about to envelop the youthful maiden, by her side is the flag of the stars and stripes--typifying the Louisiana Territory--thus receiving her into the sisterhood of states. The maiden is in the act of divesting herself of the cloak of France embroidered with bees--symbolizing the emblem of Napoleon; in the background is shown the rising sun, the dawn of a new era of progress to the nation. The reverse side of the medal shows an architectural tablet bearing an inscription giving the grade of medal. Below the tablet are two dolphins, symbolizing our eastern, western boundaries; the whole mounted by an American eagle spreading its wings, ocean to ocean. Mrs. Gary (Judith Jewett) Lamphere has this medal in her possession. The gold medals won by Arthur W. Jewett are kept by the State of Michigan. First Ford pictures are in this exhibit.

On February 17, 1904, Arthur purchased twenty acres of woodland adjoining his farm from Mrs. Sarah J. Stewart. This land comprised maple trees and was called "The Sugar Bush". The trees were tapped in late February. The sap was gathered in pails by a horse drawn stone boat. A small shed housed the evaporating pan. Sugaring off parties were popular at the home. This was Arthur Jewett's only hobby. He was a clean living man with high moral standards; he neither smoked nor drank.

The Ingham County News prints this item about Arthur's floral decorations at the wedding of Ione A. Sanders and Alton Leon Jewett on June 20, 1906: "The bridal party took their places beneath a horseshoe of myrtle and roses, before a bank of ferns and flowers." Florence Jewett was the organist and Carl Jewett, the best man.

Two greenhouses were constructed at the rear of the Jewett home. Geraniums, sweet peas, carnations and many other flowers were grown, as were garden plants in their season. Funeral sprays, baskets, wreaths, and corsages were made for the retail trade.

The National Corn Show took place in Omaha, Nebraska in 1909. Awards were won for several exhibits. A silver medal in the possession of Rex D. Jewett, Mason, is engraved on the obverse side, "Honor award to A. W. Jewett, Sheaf of Flax". The symbol of an ear of corn is on the reverse side.

Madeleine Carson Jewett was born January 30, 1909 and Richard Claflin Jewett on August 12, 1914. Both of these children were born in Mason.

The Michigan State Fairs in Detroit and the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, occupied much of Arthur's time. His sons, at an early age, were given gardening projects of their own. He was superintendent of the agricultural hall at Michigan State Fair for several years.

The San Francisco Pan-American Exhibition was opened by President Woodrow Wilson on Febr[illegible]ary 20, 1915 and closed December 4th of that year. The Palace of Horticulture was glass domed, French renaissance style. The replica of the gardens of Louis 16th were

the main attraction. The agriculture building was a copy of Hadrians village of Rome, full of reflecting pools and beautiful statuary. Arthur W. Jewett won awards for illustration of seed selection; improvement of new varieties through seed selections; creation of new varieties through plant hybridization.

The First World War called three sons into the service. Ralph trained at Camp Hancock, Augusta Georgia; he then served in France in battles along the River Moselle, Apermont and Nancy Toul sector, St. Mihiel Meuse and Argonne.

Wilfred, a sergeant, served at Camp Borden, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Arthur W., Jr. became a Colonel and served at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. 1918 found a Service Flag hanging in the Jewett window. Th flag was white satin edged with blue --3 silver stars which everyone hoped would never turn to gold.

The theme of the times was always used by Arthur W. Jewett, quoting again from the Ingham County News in 1919, "An exhibition of grains and vegetables by Arthur W. Jewett and Sons is being made at the state fair. The feature this year is the "Goddess of Liberty" made entirely of grain grown upon their farm. The Goddess stands twenty feet high, the face is of timothy seed, the lips of red corn; eyes of red top, the robe of golden red corn, the torch is red, the crown golden. They had also taken an unusually fine exhibit of seeds, grains and vegetables, all labeled with botanical, scientific and common names. A carload of grains, seeds, grasses and vegetables were shipped from here to Detroit this week".

Another year alfalfa was featured; alfalfa candy kisses were sold, alfalusa, a drink similar to coca-cola. In 1920 a featured display that attracted much attention was a field of real growing corn; life size figures of Indians, including a replica of Chief Johnnie Ohemos in Indian feathered headdress and ceremonial garb, with the Chief's squaw and son. This display depicted the products of corn, as: corn starch, syrup and cereals. The exhibit attracted many visitors, including Henry Ford.

In 1922 he prepared an exhibit of diversified products of Michigan, which was sent to Tammerfors--now Helsingfors--Finland World Exposition. The Michigan State Department of Agriculture sponsored this display. The object was to attract Finnish people to settle in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. He originated such slogans as "Cloverland, the place to make a home". Michigan leads in manufacturing and specialized farm crops. Many Finnish people who emigrated shared in uranium mineral rights in later years.

The florist industry became more modernized and wide spread. Mr. Jewett opened, in conjunction with his greenhouses, a small store in downtown Mason in the George Webb Shoe Store block, at the corner of Maple and Jefferson Streets. Mrs. Web attended the sales until a large store was purchased in the middle block on Jefferson. His daughter, Madeleine assisted him from the age of eight years, learning floral designing, the greenhouses and shop. Jewett Floral

Company was a first member of Florist Telegraph Delivery, originated by a Detroit florist, Mr. Albert Pachelon; it is now "Florist Transworld Delivery". Roses were supplied by G. VanBochove Sons, Kalamazoo, also a pioneer in Michigan floral industry.

On May 20, 1927, Charles A. Lindberg flew the "Spirit of St. Louis" from New York to LeBourget airport in Paris. The first person to fly solo across the Atlantic, from west to east. He became a national hero. Ready to use world events as his theme, Arthur constructed a large airplane; the frame of wire, wood and moss; thousands of gladioli blooms were inserted in the moss, with "Spirit of St. Louis" across the side in flowers. This exhibit was displayed at the Michigan Gladioli Society Flower show at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing; also in the Michigan State Bank in Lansing.

In the ensuing years, two sons, Arthur, Jr., and Emery took over the fair displays. Arthur, Jr., being crowned the Hay King of the world at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show.

Arthur Jewett, Sr., was an exceptionally tall man; in his younger days his hair and eyes were dark brown, later his hair was sprinkled with gray and his eyes appeared to be hazel. He did not attend church, although his wife and children were Methodist. Two of his closest friends were theologians, Rev. F. G. Ellett and E. A. Densmore. He found God in his work and his flowers. His main purpose was to see that each of his eight children had a start in life. Each one benefitted from his assistance and advice.

Every year tulip bulbs were imported from Holland; the Dutch salesman often stayed for a meal or over night. Large circular tulip beds blossomed every spring with choice blooms of the outstanding varieties of the time. Hyacinths, daffodils and narcissi blossomed beneath the apple and cherry trees. Arthur Jewett took great pride in his two orchards; his strawberries, raspberries and currants. He raised twenty acres of flowers at the rear of his home. These were for the retail and commercial trade. The only flower that was entirely his favorite was a deep pink, with white eye, verbeua, called Oxford Beauty; these were never picked. Peonies grew in profusion; they were mostly the white variety with vermillion center, called Festivus Maximum; the rose pink variety called Sarah Barnhardt, along with single varieties. He was a true lover of flowers and he grew every flower known, for bouquets, decorations and for their pure beauty.

He grew every flower that ever existed, row upon row of all kinds of flowers. Some were pink and white Clarkia; annual Larkspur; Campanula, double and single, commonly called Canterbury Bells, in fragile shades of pink, blue, white, orchid and purple; Belladonna and Bellamosum Delphinium, in soft shades of sky blue, orchid, purple and white; Matricaria; Gaillardia; Gypsophila; Sweet Peas; Orange Lantana; Buddleia; tall purple Liatris; fiery red Hot Poker, called Tritoma; Bachelors Buttons; Pale Blue Didiscus; Love in a Mist; Scabiosa, the pin cushion flower in delicate shades of

pink, orchid and mulberry. These were all specimen plants, exceptionally large blooms, they were sold both wholesale and retail. The varieties of gladiolus were Picardy; Peace War; Schwabin; Golden Measure. Statice Dumosa, Caspia and Latifolia were dried and used with Helichrysum, Monstrom and Globe Amaranth Strawflowers.

Marshall Field Co., of Chicago engaged Arthur to fill a fall window with native autumn foliages. Nuts, corn shocks, bittersweet, foxtail grass, teasels, strawflowers and oak leaves attracted many fiewers and interesting comments.

Ambrosia was his favorite green; he kept a special spot in his garden to grow it. Many people visited his gardens and home, including the Charles A. Damon family of Fenton, Michigan; Jewett Townsend and family of Ohio; Ellsworth Fletcher and family; J. Jewett of Reed City and many near relatives from nearby. Christmas was a gala occasion; over one hundred members of the immediate family met at the Jewett home. He attended the Jewett reunion held in Mason every year.

Arthur W. Jewett forecast the depression years in advance of 1930. The last year of his life he kn ew that he did not have long to live. One of the final things which he did was to assist his son, Arthur W., Jr., in being elected as Mayor of Mason.

This outstanding soil scientist passed away on October 30, 1931, at his home, 1120 Ash Street. The funeral services were held at the Jewett-Vogt Funeral Home on Monday, November 2nd. Interment was in the Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason. His youngest son, Richard, inherited the retail florist business and it was carried on by him until his death on June 27, 1961, at the age of 47 years. Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., still operates the greenhouses.

While I was writing this biography, just one hundred years after the birth of my father, Lt. Col. Collins, Col. Edwin Aldrin and Neil Armstrong began man's greatest space exploration July 16, 1969, at Cape Kennedy. They landed on the moon on July 20th. The Apollo space capsule splashed down in the Pacific on July 24th. A Jewett MUCM Lester Jewett Horton was the band leader on the recovery ship, U.S.S. Hornet. Neil Armstrong's immortal words, "That's one small step for man--one giant leap for mankind" were the first words on the moon and they echoed arourd the world.

My cousin, Madeleine Lindsay, mentioned Chief Johnny Okemos in the biography of her father, Arthur W. Jewett Sr. Chief Okemos was the prominent indian in the Ingham County area during the early settlement of the county. His son, Johnny Okemes also lived here. Both generations were important to the history of Ingham County, Vevay Township, and in Mason Michigan. I believe it is prudent that I give you a little history of Chief Okemos who lived here before the white man came. There are several stories in the libraries which are very interesting. Chief Okemos was known by our grandfather and his father and family. Johnny was known by Arthur, Alton, and Mattie Jewett, as well as their parents, Joseph and Eliza Jewett. See the non-Jewett colonial stories in the back of this book. Early colonial history of Ingham County can not be given without mention of Chief Okemos. He was well known by all of the early settlers, not just the Jewett family. His savagry occurred before the great 1835 migration.

A history of Ingham County would be incomplete without the story of Chief Okemos, the most noted indian who ever dwelt within its borders, and his prowess as a warrior in the frays of early days has caused his name to frequently appear in the annals of Ingham County and other counties adjoining.

In a history put out by the Historical Society of Washtenaw County in 1881 is found the following condensed history of "Old" Okemos, as he was best known during the latter part of his life:

Okemos, a nephew of Pontiac, and once the chief of the Chippewas, was born at, or near, Knagg's Station, on the Shiawassee river where the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway crosses that stream. The date is shrouded in mystery. At the time of his death he was said to be a centenarian. The earliest accounts we have of him is that he took the warpath in 1796. Judge Littlejohn, in his "Legends of the Northwest," introduces him to the reader in 1803. The battle of Sandusky, in which Okemos took an active part, was the great event of his life, and this it was that gave him his chieftainship and caused him to be revered by his tribe. The following is his own story as condensed by the author of the Washtenaw history:

"Myself and cousin, Man-a-to-corb-way, with sixteen other braves, enlisted under the British flag, formed a scouting or war party, left the Upper Raisin, and made our rendezvous at Sandusky. One morning, while lying in ambush near a road lately cut for the passage of the American army and supply wagons, we saw twenty cavalrymen approaching us. Our ambush was located on a slight ridge, with brush directly in front of us. We immediately decided to attach the Americans, although they outnumbered us. Our plan was first to fire and cripple them, and then make a dash with the tomahawk. We waited until they approached so near that we could count the buttons on their coats, when firing commenced. The cavalrymen with drawn sabers at once charged upon the indians. The plumes upon the hats of the cavalrymen looked like a flock of a thousand pigeons just hovering for a lighting."

Okemos and his cousin fought side by side loading and firing while dodging from one cover to another. In less than ten nimutes after the firing began the sound of a bugle was heard, and casting their eyes in the direction of the sound, they saw the roads and woods filled with cavalry. The small party of indians were soon surrounded and cut down. All were left on the field for dead. Okemos and his cousin both had their skulls cloven and their bodies gashed in a fearful manner. The cavalrymen, before leaving the field, in order to be sure that life was extinct, would lean forward from their horses and pierce the chests of the indians, even into their lungs. The last that Okemos remembered was that after emptying one saddle and springing toward another soldier with clubbed rifle raised to strike, his head felt as though it was pierced with a red-hot iron, and he went down with a heavy saber cut.

All knowledge ceased from this time until many moons afterward, when he found himself being nursed by the squaws of his friends, who had found him on the battlefield two or three days after the battle. The squaws thought all were dead, but upon moving the bodies of Okemos and his cousin signs of life appeared and they were taken to a place of safety and finally partially restored to health. The cousin always remained a cripple, but the iron constitution of Okemos, with which he was endowed by nature, enabled him to regain comparative health; but he never took part in another battle, this last one having satisfied him that "white man was a heap powerful."

In the "Past and Present of Ingham County," compiled under the direction of Albert E. Cowles, of Lansing, About 1900, is found a continuation of this story as chronicled by O. E. Jenison, also of Lansing:

Shortly after the recovery of Okemos from his wounds he solicited Col. Godfroy to intercede with Gen. Cass, and he and other chiefs made a treaty with the Americans, which was faithfully kept.

Okemos did not obtain his chieftainship by hereditary descent, but this honor was conferred upon him after having passed through the battle described. For his bravery and endurance his tribe considered him a favorite with the Great Spirit, who had preserved his life through such a terrible and trying ordeal.

The next we hear of Okemos he had settled with his tribe on the banks of the Shiawassee, near the place of his birth, where, for many years, up to 1837-38, he was engaged in the peaceful avocations of hunting, fishing, and trading with the white man. About this time the smallpox broke out among his tribe, which, together with the influx of white settlers, who destroyed their hunting grounds, scattered their bands.

The plaintive, soft notes of the hunter's flute, made of the red alder, and the sound of the tom-tom at council fires, were heard no more along the banks of the inland streams.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

JOSEPH CARLTON JEWETT (Arthur 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born on May 20, 1890 at Aurelius Township, southwest of Mason.

Joseph C. Jewett graduated from Mason High School and loved sports, especially football. His nickname was "Cobb" after Ty Cobb, the baseball hero. He married Blanche Amy Dean, November 15, 1910 at the Dean home in Mason, Michigan. She was the daughter of William Bert and Josephine Ferguson Dean. He was a farmer for a short period, and then went into Real Estate business as a salesman in Detroit. He returned to Mason about 1930 and became a Real Estate broker going into his own business. His hobby was collecting United States stamps. He died of parkinson's disease on January 16, 1959 at the age of 69. She died . They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason.

Children

A VIRGINIA, born August 22, 1911. She married Al Johnson on October 11, 1931. He was born January 7, 1911.

(A-1) Nancy Ellen Johnson, born June 4, 1937.

B PHYLLIS FERGUSON, born August 4, 1917. Married Walter Felke January 15, 1944. He was born September 12, 1896. He died June 9, 1967.

(B-1) Barbara Dean Felke, born May 14, 1945.
(B-2) Robert Felke, born July 6, 1951.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9352 FLORENCE MARY JEWETT (Arthur W. 10; Joseph 9; Joseph P. 8; Eleazer 6; Ichabod 6; Eleazer 5; Eleazer 4; Jeremiah 3; Joseph 2; Edward 1) was born May 9, 1892 near Mason, Michigan. She married Lynn A. Jewell on February 28, 1912. He was born September 20, 1890. She died November 11, 1967 and he died November 19, 1966.

Florence Jewett lived, with her family, at 1478 College Road, Aurelius Township, Ingham County, near Mason, Michigan. The family soon moved to 502 Ganson Street, Jackson, Michigan where they resided until they moved to the 60 acre farm located at 1120 East Ash Street, Mason, Michigan. She studied piano, and was musically talented and became a very accomplished pianist. She played for the Mason High School orchestra and many social gatherings. She played the Piano at the Mason Theatre, when silent pictures were popular. She graduated with the class of 1910. She married Lynn A. Jewell of Leslie, on February 28, 1912. They first resided and worked the Wright farm located about 1 1/2 miles east of 127 on Covert Road. They soon moved to the Jewell Homestead east of Leslie on Race Road.

During the 1920s they moved to their own farm, located at 3574 Churchill Road, north of Leslie on 127.

She was a member of the Leslie Congregational Church where she was the organist for more than 25 years. She was president and founder of the Leslie Music Club. She was a member of the Royal Daughters; the Theta Sigma; the E.O.T.C.; and a life member of the O.E.S. Chapter 155. Florence was a person of high morals, great enthusiasm for the things she was involved in, and was a woman of great ambition. She died June 11, 1967.

Children

A HELEN MAE, born February 27, 1913. She married Allen Scott Frederick of Mason on October 21, 1933. He was born August 9, 1912.

(A-1) JANET M. FREDERICK, born December 22, 1935. She married Roland M. Brown September 14, 1956. He was born August 11, 1935.

1. Michael F. Brown, born November 29, 1957.
2. David M. Brown, born May 15, 1959.
3. Lynda C. Brown, born December 24, 1960.
4. Lisa A. Brown, born November 4, 1963.

(A-2) ELAINE M. FREDERICK, born January 9, 1938. She married Jerald D. Graves on August 13, 1960. He was born January 16, 1934.

1. Susan C. Graves, born July 7, 1962.
2. Diane A. Graves, born September 18, 1964.
3. Jill M. Graves, born December 25, 1967.

(A-3) MARY ANN FREDERICK, born May 6, 1943. She married David F. Cox August 15, 1964. He was born December 9, 1940.

1. Kelly K. Cox, born January 15, 1966.
2. Steven F. Cox, born June 20, 1967.

B CLAYTON LYNNWOOD, was born July 4, 1915. He married F. June Bennett, daughter of Donald M. and Clara L. (Welburn) Bennett on December 31, 1935. She was born June 20, 1912.

(B-1) CLAYTON LYNNWOOD JEWELL JR, born March 14, 1938; married Anna Belle Goodrich of Lansing on January 14, 1961. She was born January 5, 1943.

1. Lynn Albert Jewell, born April 6, 1963.
2. Scott Allan Jewell, born April 3, 1964.
3. Sherrie Marie Jewell, born November 22, 1966.
4. Kevin Lynnwood Jewell, born May 24, 1967.

(B-2) JAMES ARLEN JEWELL, born January 30, 1941. He married Nancy Vaughn, October 13, 1962. She was born February 27, 1944.

1. Tammara Jo Jewell, born January 30, 1964.
2. Jody Lyn Jewell, born December 20, 1964.
3. Kathy Marie Jewell, born December 20, 1969.

(B-3) WILLIAM SCOTT JEWELL, born February 23, 1944. He married Betty Ann Marquedant September 9, 1967. She was born February 18, 1947.

1. Brian Scott Jewell, born April 15, 1974.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9353 RALPH FENTON JEWETT was born at 205 Ganson St., Jackson, Michigan on January 14, 1894. He married Mary Jane McKenzie on July 19, 1917 at Bay City, Michigan. She was born December 23, 1894 at Bay City.

He went to the Mason Public schools and played on the football team. He graduated in 1911. He served in World War I, and trained at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. He went from Newport News to Havre, France. From May 15, 1918 to June, 1919, he participated in the battles along the Moselle River, Apremont and Nancy. He remained with the army of occupation in France for seven months and returned on June 21, 1919. He is a member of the Frank Wentland Post #253 at Royal Oak, Michigan.

He followed the sales profession throughout the remainder of his active life, working for the William Fink Overall Company ("Wears like a pig's nose" overalls) for 48 years. He was sales executive and a member of the board of directors. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge #70 at Mason, Michigan.

Children

A DOUGLAS MCKENZIE, born March 6, 1922. He married Lorett Sue Ellis, May 26, 1951 at Alma, Michigan. She was born January 30, 1932.

(A-1) Carol Lynn, born February 9, 1953.
(A-2) Mark Douglas, born April 5, 1956.
(A-3) Jane Marie, born November 28, 1961.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9354 WILFRED LYON JEWETT (Arthur 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born August 23, 1895 at Jackson, Michigan. He was the 4th child of Arthur William Jewett Sr. and Lulu Lyon Jewett.

Wilfred Jewett spent his boyhood at the farm home at 1120 East Ash Street, Mason, attended Mason High School until 1916. He joined the army at the beginning of World War 1, was stationed at Spartonburg, South Carolina, and became a Sargeant. He married Mattie (Green) Spangler about 1918. She was born . She died . She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Green of Jackson, Michigan. They bought a farm at 2858 West Tomlinson Road about 1922. He married (2d) Pearl Florence Smiley who was a nurse. She was born December 6, 1902.

He was supervisor of Vevay Township for 32 years, a member of the Ingham County Fair Board for 20 years. He was the president of the Michigan Artificial Breeders Corp, a member of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and the methodist church at Mason. He was a kind hearted, understanding man; a great humanitarian and philanthropist. He loved children and all animals, and often helped the elderly and indignent. His farm was a show place, productive and had blue ribbon livestock. He was a very kind and understanding man, respected by his many friends and neighbors. He died suddenly of a heart attack on March 7, 1967. He is interred at Hawley Cemetery near Mason, Michigan.

Children

A ROBERT GARY, born November 14, 1934. Married Beverly Joan Young August 18, 1957. He married (2d) Irene Hill Cooper on May 2, 1975.

(A-1) Robert Gary, born July 5, 1958.
(A-2) Kelly Marie, born August 5, 1960.

B SHARON LUJANE, born June 26, 1936. She married Orvil Rockhold on July 9, 1958.

(B-1) Peggy Linn Rockhold, born July 9, 1959.
(B-2) Brian Lee Rockhold, born January 8, 1961.

C PHILLIP DUANE, born December 20, 1943. Married Rose Irene Gailey on October 21, 1967. (No children)

D PHYLLIS KAY, born June 10, 1944. She married Randy Loveland on June 10, 1962. She married (2d) Roger Joseph Michaud on June 10, 1967.

(D-1) Randy Lee Loveland, born October 29, 1963.
(D-2) Melissa Rene Michaud, born December 15, 1968.

E ROGER LYNN, born January 13, 1948. He married Valarie Ames on June 13, 1969.

(E-1) Robin Lynn, born January, 1970.
(E-2) Carol Marie, born in 1971.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9355 ARTHUR WILLIAM JEWETT (Arthur W. 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1), born December 22, 1896. Married Alice Laylin, November 28, 1917. Alice was born May 19, 1896.

Children

A BEVERLY, born December 22, 1922; married Dr. Joel Richert December 30, 1946. He was born May 4, 1923.

(A-1) Ruth Ann, born June 16, 1950.
(A-2) Cynthia Louise, born June 10, 1952.
(A-3) John Arthur, born June 8, 1953.
(A-4) Michael, born May, 1954, died May, 1954.
(A-5) Carol Susan, born December 25, 1956.

B LAYLIN, born August 15, 1925, died September 14, 1958.

C JANICE, born October 8, 1929. Married Forrest Anderson Jr. on August 24, 1947.

(C-1) Steven Mark, born November 20, 1948.
(C-2) Dennis Keith, born April 14, 1950.
(C-3) Jeffery Allen, born March 9, 1955.

See Arthur W. Jewett, Jr. story on following pages.

BIOGRAPHY OF ARTHUR WILLIAM JEWETT, JR.

Written and compiled by his sister,
Mrs. Madeleine Jewett Lindsay

Arthur William Jewett, Jr., fifth child and fourth son of Arthur William and Lulu Lyon Jewett was born December 22, 1896 at 205 Gansen St., Jackson, Michigan. Arthur Jewett Sr., at that time, was superintendent in charge of farms, greenhouses and gardens at Michigan State Prison. Arthur Jr. was aptly named, for out of eight children, he was the one destined to follow in his father's foot steps. Arthur inherited his father's innate love and affinity for all growing plants, plus his ambition, fortitude and ability.

The Jewett family consisting of Joseph Carleton, Florence Mary, Ralph Fenton, Wilfred Lyon, Arthur William, Emery Haskell moved to Mason, Michigan in 1898. Their new home was a white frame house, built by their father on a forty acre farm, one mile east of Mason at 1120 Ash St., Arthur's early schooling was kindergarten and first grade under the tutelage of Miss Minnie Titus, who taught all of the Jewett children. Arthur Sr., trained each child to be industrious. Arthur Jr., at the age of thirteen, grew his first crop of celery, onions and carrots. The rich marsh bottomland, called black muck produced a top yield. Thereafter he made his own money and paid his own way.

Football was Arthur's favorite high school sport, in which he attempted to excel his older brother, Joseph, or Carl as he was called. Football was always his favorite sport. Arthur graduated from Mason High school in 1915, he enrolled at Michigan Agricultural College (the first land grant college in the United States) at East Lansing, Michigan in 1915. Tuition and expenses were earned by his personal efforts. He started out playing drums in bands and pianos in music theatres. He soon discovered his real love was growing plants and flowers in his parent's greenhouses.

College was to last only two years, United States entered World War One. Being the kind of a man that he was, Arthur felt his duty was to enlist. He enlisted August 27, 1917 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of infantry at Fort Sheridan on November 27, 1917. He was stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, where troops were trained for overseas duty. Arthur played the piano for informal soldier sing songs and owned stacks of popular sheet music. His favorite songs were: "K K K Katie" "Darling, I am Growing Old" "Till We Meet Again", "Missouri Waltz" "Dark Town Strutters Ball." The song which he played the most often was the M.A.C. Fight Song.

Arthur William Jewett Jr. and Alice Laylin were united in marriage, November 28, 1917, at the Methodist Parsonage, Mason, while he was on leave from the army. Alice was the daughter of Lloyd and Lois Laylin of Alaiedon Center, she was a teacher at the Alaiedon school while Arthur was in the service. Arthur was never sent overseas, as his ability to train troops was too valuable. He was at Camp Grant during the severe influenza epidemic of 1918, which claimed many lives, both military and civilian. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain, February 11, 1919, and returned to the home of his parents where he and Alice made their home. He enrolled again at M.A. College in March 1919, graduating in 1920. On September 5, 1920, Arthur and Alice purchased one acre of land west of the Jewett homestead from James W. Dyer, former negro slave of the Rayner family. The Jewett greenhouses and home were built on this property. Two Lord and Burnham greenhouses, 30 feet by 120 feet were erected; a large stucco bungalow house was constructed by the father and son, themselves. Alice Laylin Jewett was always an integral part of her husband's many accomplishments; she shared every venture, toiled endless hours; also was a devoted wife, homemaker and mother of three children.

On September 6, 1920, they purchased forty acres from Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hilliard. This was the original Rayner property, which in 1970 is partly the Ingham County Fair Grounds. Ingham County Park borders this, where the old smokehouse and log cabin of the first settler is preserved. The same natural spring provides drinking water. Arthur W. Jewett, Jr. exhibited corn, wheat, oats, beans, barley, rye, and vegetables at the Michigan State Fair in Detroit from 1920 and 1930, winning many prizes for superior and specimen grains. Beverly Elaine was born, December 22, 1922.

Arthur W. Jewett won the title of Hay King of the world at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show for the years 1922 to 1926. An article appearing in the Ingham County News reads as follows, with headlines: "Arthur Jewett, Jr. is Champ Alfafa Raiser. Best alfafa in the world is grown here. Winner broadcasts message to farmers. Mason and Ingham County were up in the air literally speaking, last week when Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., of A. W. Jewett and Son, Florists and Agriculturist, De Luxe, won the World's Championship for alfalfa at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show and then broadcast a radio talk from station W.L.S. The Jewetts are known all over the United States as probably the largest exhibitors of grains and grasses in the country and Arthur Jr. has been brought up in the exhibition ring, as it were, for his father for years has been a collector and exhibitor. Arthur Jr., besides a college course at Michigan State College, in which he specialized in these lines, has been closely affiliated with his father in preparing grain exhibits since he was a mere boy. According to statements issued in a bulletin sent out by the Exposition authorities, the best alfalfahay in the world is being produced in Ingham County, Michigan. It is pointed out that Mr. Jewett, not only walked away with first honors in the AlfalfaHay classes, but also with the Grand Sweepstakes award. So impressive was Jewett's victory that his winning bale of alfalfawas bought by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute of Chicago to demonstrate

to the average farmer the possibilities of this crop. Jewett's entries have become noted for the ribbons they have a habit of carrying off. He has successfully exhibited every year since the Grain Show opened six years ago, but this year outdid himself, in spite of the unusually stiff competition attending a good hay year.

Alfalfa is his pet crop and he thinks that the time will soon be here when each farmer will raise at least one acre of hay for each cow he keeps or the equivalent for other livestock. In the radio talk which he broadcast, Jewett told the secret of successful hay raising. 'Good, hardy grown Grimm is the best consideration, a well prepared fall plowed bed is important and special attention should be paid to the curing, for sun and moisture spoil both the appearance and feeding value of alfalfa. I never attempt to cut hay the first year and my winning bale is from a two year stand, from the second of three cuttings. It was the pick of forty acres and was baled by hand; it weighs fifty pounds and is a real green color, and smells good enough to tickle the palate of the most fastidious cow." Laylin Lloyd was born in Mason, August 15, 1925.

Arthur and Alice Jewett have owned and operated the two greenhouses from 1920 until today, 1976, a period of 56 years. They raise, sell, wholesale and retail a complete line of flowers and vegetable plants. Geraniums are their specialty; they grow 250,000 geraniums in 2 1/2 inch pots, yearly, plus as many again in 4 inch pots. Varieties include the following popular names: Improved Ricard, Radio Red, Blaze, Mme. Landry, Salmon Supreme, Irene, Mme. Jaulin, Apple Blossom, White Snowball, Genie, Sincerity, Springtime, Pink Fiat, Enchantress Fiat. There are various other Pelargoniums, as: Martha Washington, Ivy Leaved, Scented Rose Geraniums, Strawberry geraniums. Flowering plants are:Cyclamen , Primula Obconica, Primula Melcoides, Begonia Melior, Rex Begonias, Spring bedding plants in 2 1/2 inch and 4 inch pots are: Coleus, Draecena, Indivisa, Asparagus Plumosa, Sprengeri, Vinca Variegata, Wandering Jew, German Ivy, Grape Ivy, English Ivy, Merion Ivy, Lantanas, Ageratum, Lobelia. At the greenhouse entrance there is always a bench of assorted fascinating Cacti, Succulents, Sedums, Agraves Aloes. Glass hotbeds hold cedar flats of various flower and vegetable plants.

Strawflowers were an income crop from 1920 to 1960. Arthur raised yearly, ten acres of Henchrysum Monstrum. The labor of many people were required to pick and insert the blossoms on twelve inch florist wire, this was imperative immediately after picking so that the natural juices cemented the flower to the wire stem. A special drying room was used to tint the lighter shades which were dipped in various dyes. Thirty-two acres of Statice Dumosa have been grown on the Jewett farm from 1925 to the present time. Arthur was the first commercial grower of Statice Dumosa in the United States. He learned the secret of growing this plant from the University of Heidelberg; heretofore this statice had been grown only in Germany and Hungary. The plants require careful nurturing in the greenhouse, cultivated and picked at just the right stage of maturity. There is a special drying barn where

the branches are dried, packed and shipped. It is used by florists for dried wreaths, bouquets and decorative purposes.

On May 1, 1926, Arthur and Alice purchased the old red brick Rayner farm home, with the surrounding one hundred acres. The house was sold to the Bement family; the land planted to pansies, forget me nots, Christmas trees, nursery stock, perennials, and strawberries. At the present time, 1970, this is a subdivision of beautiful homes. In 1927, Arthur decided to become a mortician, he served his apprenticeship with George Vogt of Dansville. The Jewett-Vogt funeral home at 605 S. Jefferson was a remodeled house. In 1929 the partnership was dissolved and it has been the Jewett Funeral Home since that time. This business gives employment to several Mason families, aiding Community benefits.

Janice Ann was born October 8, 1929. Arthur W. Jewett, Sr. passed away October 30, 1931. The greenhouse became completely Arthur's. The retail florist part was inherited by the youngest of the family, Richard C. Jewett, who owned and operated "Jewett's Flowers" for thirty years.

Arthur was elected Alderman by the People's party in 1931; he served as mayor from 1933 to 1947; he is an active member of the Masonic Lodge, Kiwanis and a life member of the American Legion. He always played the drums in the Legion Band.

On December 13, 1943, they purchased 180 acres from Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Fletcher, this land was adjacent to the southern end of their farm. An airport hanger was built, plus fifty acres of runways. This airport is still owned by them and is in use at the present time. The hanger was destroyed by fire in 1947, but was rebuilt.

Mrs. Arthur W. Jewett Sr. passed away, May 27, 1946. In 1947, Arthur purchased the homestead property of forty acres. The house was sold and the soil was planted to thirty acres of Statice Dumosa.

Laylin Lloyd was accidently killed, September 14, 1958 and on February 15, 1960, the Laylin Jewett Memorial Park of 7 acres was donated to the City of Mason. Other donations of land for public use and community welfare: April 30, 1957, The Mason Central Hospital site, 5.1 acres; May 13, 1960, a site for the First Baptist Church, 3.4 acres; October, 1962, land for the Masonic Temple, 1.5 acres. These all front on East Columbia Road. In 1968, the Mason School Board purchased the remaining property and are constructing a Junior High School. This is directly across from the Jewett home and greenhouses.

The Laylin Jewett Memorial Park was officially dedicated, July 16, 1969. The City of Mason built a Club House, complete with picnic tables, chairs, rest rooms and utility rooms. The first reunion to be held there was the Jewett Family reunion on July 27, 1969. One of Arthur's proudest moments was when the City of Mason presented him a plaque in 1964, for his outstanding service to the

community, in the form of gifts and labors. He is a positive and futuristic thinker; possessed with the ability to carry out his many projects quickly and efficiently. Alice is always by his side. Today, Arthur can usually be found in his greenhouses working with the flowers and plants he loves best. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary November 28, 1967, with their children and grandchildren. Arthur was a member of the Presbyterian Church and Alice was a member of the First United Methodist Church at Mason.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9356 EMERY HASKELL JEWETT (Arthur 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born at Jackson, Michigan December 11, 1898. He married Doris Henderson June 28, 1915. She was born March 24, 1896 and died March 21, 1919, and is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason. He married (2d) Lena M. Crowl on October 12, 1919. She was born June 16, 1898.

Children

A ARLENE L., born August 30, 1915, married Sigurd Eriksen April 4, 1935. He was born May 24, 1908.

(A-1) Sigurd Eriksen, Jr., born September 27, 1936, married Carol Lee Mortweet March 23, 1957. She was born January 2, 1938.

(1) Erik Eriksen, born October 10, 1958.
(2) Kristin L. Eriksen, born February 2, 1962.
(3) Bryn Eriksen, born August 26, 1964.

(A-2) Roger Eriksen, born September 8, 1939. He married Harla L. Parkhurst on April 5, 1958. She was born October 4, 1936.

(1) Ellen Kay Eriksen, born April 14, 1959.
(2) Steven Rex Eriksen, born April 5, 1960.
(3) Karen Jean Eriksen, born December 2, 1964.

B REX DOUGLAS, was born February 24, 1924; married Norma L. Hulett, June 1, 1945. She was born July 7, 1928.

(B-1) Rodney Rex Jewett, born June 23, 1951.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9357 MADELEINE CARSON LINDSAY (Arthur W. 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born on January 30, 1909, at 1120 E. Ash Street Mason, Michigan, the 7th child of Arthur William and Lulu Lyon Jewett. She studied piano and assisted her father from the age of ten, watching and helping to become a floral designer. She assisted him in the flower shop and greenhouse, and helped open the Jewett Floral Company downtown Mason in 1926. She was named "Toots" by her brothers. She graduated from Mason High School in 1927, attended the Methodist Church Sunday School. She married R. J. Ireland, June 30, 1926 at Mason, Michigan, (2nd) Reid Milligan, August 6, 1938 at Mason, (3rd) John Arthur Lindsay, July 17, 1953 at Toledo, Ohio. She had two flower shops of her own, one in East Lansing and the other in Williamston. She worked for a year in San Francisco, and then in Detroit, assisting other florists in floral design. She is a member of the Jewett Family of America, was the genealogist, historian, correspondent, keeper of the record, secretary and treasurer for the Jewett Family of Mason reunion. She wrote many family biographies, and assisted the author greatly with the writing of this book.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9358 RICHARD CLAFLIN JEWETT (Arthur W. 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born August 12, 1914 at Mason, Michigan. He married Murryne H. Thurlby September 2, 1931. She was born November 28, 1914. Her parents were Harold and Agnes (Doblee) Thurlby of Aurelius Township.

He attended Mason High School until his studies were interrupted by the death of his father on October 30, 1931. "Dick" left school to own and operate the Jewett Floral Company, calling it "Jewett Flower Shop", a business which he conducted for 30 years.

"Dick" was loved by everyone; his home was always open to anyone who wished to come in; he was one of the hosts to the members of the Jewett Family of America, in 1956, when the National Reunion was held in Mason. He had many friends and was always ready to assist anyone in need.

He was an expert at floral designing and shop management; in later years, he was field representative for Florist Transworld Delivery. He had many hobbies; woodworking, hunting, gun collecting, flying, boating and swimming. He was fatally stricken with a heart attack while delivering flowers on June 27, 1961. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a member and 32nd degree mason of Lodge #70 and a member of Eastern Star. He was a worker in State and National Florist Associations. Murryne died on November 11, 1964.

Children

A JOAN LOUISE JEWETT, born February 7, 1932. She is President and Founder of a woman's college--Joan Jewett Career School--Lansing, Michigan.

(A-1) Drew David Richard Jewett, born February 21, 1955. (He is vice president of Joan Jewett Career School.)

B RONALD RICHARD, born January 16, 1936, married Joy L. Shield on September 20, 1956. She was born September 8, 1936. He is a graduate from General Motors Institute of Technology and with the Chevrolet Division at Phoenix, Arizona.

(B-1) Ronda Jo, born February 13, 1962.
(B-2) Richard C. James G., born December 21, 1963.
(B-3) Kelly Jo, born February 27, 1966.

C JUDITH DAWN, born July 12, 1939 at Mason, Michigan. She married Gary L. Lamphere on July 20, 1957. He was born at Mason on September 30, 1937. Judith received the Outstanding Young Woman of America Award in 1971. She was the first woman to receive the Distinct Award of Merit from the Boy Scouts of America in 1976. Gary is a building contractor at Mason.

(C-1) LaValle C. Lamphere, born August 31, 1963.
(C-2) Wendy Dawn Lamphere, born December 14, 1964.

T E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

7684 MATTIE B. JEWETT (Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born in Vevay Township, Ingham County, Michigan on April 26, 1875. She married there June 20, 1894 to Louis C. Mixter, who was born September 16, 1870.

Mattie Jewett (Mixter) was a deeply religious person. She also had a magnetic personality and she would be remembered greatly how she could laugh and sing, while going about her daily tasks, yet immediately, her attention could turn to the most serious; the obligations of her family, her sense of humor could be woven into the most serious subject of the day, and her hearty laughter was the envy of all who knew her. She married a school teacher, and was a teacher her self. She went to County Normal school at Mason and her students loved her deeply. She started teaching at the age of 17. She was the first Secretary for the Jewett Family Reunion at Mason, and kept the records for the family as long as she lived. She was active in a Literary Society and the Daughters of the Veterans, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was a proud member. She died December 6, 1936

Children

9357 Bessie Josephine, born in Vevay, Michigan August 9, 1896.
9358 Paul Louis, born in Lock Township September 20, 1900.
9359 Ruth Adora, born at Okemos, Michigan July 31, 1904.
9360 Mary J., born February 9, 1913.

Written Mother's Day
May 10, 1964
by
Bessie J. (Mixter) Dermody

MEMORIES OF MY MOTHER "MATTIE BELLE JEWETT MIXTER"

On April 26, 1875 Joseph and Mary (Claflin) Jewett became the proud parents of a baby girl at the old Jewett homestead which was located a few miles southwest of Mason, Michigan. They named the little girl Mattie Belle. Mattie was the second child of Joseph and Mary. She had a brother, Arthur, who was five years old at the time of her birth. When Mattie was five years old her brother, Alton was born.

Mattie was a happy, carefree, rosy cheeked little girl who spent much of her time romping with her brothers. She had little time for dolls but instead she loved the great outdoors and spent many happy hours running races with the boys and gathering flowers in the woods. The neighbors called her a "Tomboy" as she could outrun any child in the neighborhood. Her big brother, Arthur, often took her to school with him. She cried to go to school regularly so, at the age of four, she was permitted to start classes. The children went to the old Walter's School which was not far from their home. Mattie was a very bright little girl and learned rapidly. No lesson was too hard for her and she could soon outspell even the older children. Both of her grandparents lived nearby and she often visited them.

At the early age of seven her dear mother died and left her father with three little ones to take care of. It was very difficult for Joseph as he missed his wife and it was very hard to be both mother and father to the children. After the death of her mother, Mattie tells of spending her weekends with her maternal grandmother, Martha Claflin. Grandmother Claflin was a frail little woman with dark hair and eyes and a very saintly expression. She was a woman with a gift for writing beautiful poetry, mostly of a religious nature. This association seemed to influence Mattie as she acquired a wonderful talent for making up rhymes.

Before two years had elapsed, Mattie's father brought a new mother to their home. Mattie told how the children gave his woman a very hard time for the first weeks, but they soon learned to respect and love her as their own and they were once again a happy family.

Their home was a Christian home and at times she thought that her father was very strict with her. She was not allowed to go to public dances or play cards as many of her other friends were permitted to do. Instead she was told that a girl's reputation

was to be closely guarded. Her father taught her to be proud of her heritage and in later years she taught her children to be proud of their ancestors.

Mattie had many friends as she grew to womanhood. She was a lively vivacious person with a wonderful sense of humor which she never lost during her entire life.

Upon completing her rural school, she attended Mason High School and then continued on to Normal College. Since she had been very young when she entered school, she was just seventeen when she got her first teaching job in a rural school. She was a born teacher and the children all loved her. She told that at some times the pupils were taller than she was but they all respected her as a teacher.

It was in August of 1891 when Mattie met her fate. She was attending the Ingham County Teachers Institute which was being held in Mason High School. The Superintendent had told the local teachers to make all of the strange visiting teachers feel welcome. Mattie did just that when a strange young man walked into the meeting late and stood looking for a seat. Mattie looked up and smiled and with her eyes directed him to an empty seat. That smile started a romance which resulted in marriage nearly three years later. This stranger was none other than Louis Mixter from Williamston, Michigan. It must have been love at first sight as Louis was immediately attracted to this beautiful rosy cheeked woman with the big brown eyes and friendly smile. At the close of the meeting he asked for an introduction to her as he was interested in becoming better acquainted with her. Now this was in the horse and buggy days and Louis and Mattie actually had very few dates and their courtship which ensued from this introduction was carried on mainly by correspondence.

It was New Years Eve of 1892 when Louis set his course, drove to the Jewett Farm, hitched his horse to the post and boldly rang the door bell. He was determined to pop the question that night and he did just that. Mattie, to his great happiness, accepted. From that day until her death New Years Eve was a day very sacred to both of them. They always spent this evening quietly together renewing their vows.

Their courtship was a year and a half of separation. They were only able to be together on rare occasions. The letters that they were able to write to each other and the knowledge of their love made the year and a half soon pass. Louis had to be in Middle Grove, New York to teach and care for an invalid aunt. Finally June 20, 1894 rolled around and he returned to claim his bride.

The wedding was a big social occasion with over 200 friends and relatives attending the nuptuals. After the wedding the newlyweds departed for Middle Grove, New York where they both had teaching positions for the year. Two years later they returned to Michigan to the home of Mattie's father where their first little girl was born August 9, 1896 and named her Bessie Josephine.

Before I go any farther I must say something about the love that my father and mother had for each other which lasted to the very last days of her life. She was always his sweetheart and he was her one and only. So you see that I can not tell my mother's story without interweaving my father's life into it also.

Their entire married life, except for two years, was spent in Ingham County. For the first thirteen years Louis taught and was Superintendent of schools in small towns around Lansing. During this time two more children were born to them, Paul Louis on September 20, 1900 and Ruth Adora on July 31, 1904. We enjoyed these years that we spent in these small communities and were proud of the prestige that we held there where father was the Principal and mother sang in the church choir and soloed for all social occasions. She had a beautiful soprano voice. I was always so proud to point her out to the other children as my mother. I thought that she was the most beautiful woman and she really was just that. She had a magnetic personality and how she could laugh and sing as she went about her daily tasks. She was a loving but exacting mother. There was no "in between" for her, as right was right and wrong was wrong. The longer I live, the more I realize just how fortunate we children were. Our parents not only sent us to church but went right along with us. They were living examples of respectability. They taught us respect for others, for God and His Holy Book, The Bible.

In 1908 the little Mixter family moved to Lansing. Father had given up teaching and had taken a position at the Post Office where he remained until retirement. Two children were born in Lansing, one, a little girl, who died at Birth, September, 1909 and then little Mary Jewett arrived February 9, 1913. Little Mary was was much loved by all of the family and proved to be a great comfort to both mother and dad as the older children were soon grown and ready to leave the home nest.

Those first few years in Lansing were lean years and mother taught all she could to help out. With all her outside teaching, she never neglected her family. How she managed to do all that she did for us was a miracle. She worked one year for the State of Michigan, proofreading, and her last teaching was done at the Boy's State Industrial School. She loved the boys and they were devoted to her.

Now that her children were all grown and gone, Mattie had time to devote to writing poetry. (I expect that you have all read some of the things that she wrote. One outstanding poem was written for the Second Jewett Reunion which was held at her favorite Aunt Eva Haskill's home in Mason on August 4, 1915. It was the story of our Jewett ancestors in pioneer days and their journey from New Hampshire to the north woods of the Michigan wilds. I hope that everyone has read it, as it is beautifully written and historically accurate.)

Mattie was the first Secretary for the Michigan Jewett Clan and kept the books as long as she lived. She spent much time calling

on and cheering up the sick old veterans and their widows. She was active in a Literary Society and The Daughters of the Veterans, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was a proud member.

The last five years of her life Mattie's doctor told her that she would have to slow down. He told her that she had a tired heart and must take things easy. This was a difficult thing for her to do as she had been so active all of her life. Whenever any of her children would tell her to take life easier she would reply that she would rather wear out than rust out. Even though she knew that her days were numbered, she insisted on putting her house in order each night before retiring. She seemed to know that some morning soon she would not be getting up to go about her duties. On December 6, 1936 she passed on to her reward, very quietly without a struggle in the arms of her beloved husband. She had lived sixty-two very happy and productive years. It was not until she had been laid to rest that her children realized how many friends she had in every walk of life. Yes, she was a wonderful woman, a good friend, a devoted mother, and a loving wife.

LOUIS BENSON

(Mary J. Mixter Benson)

	MIXTER	
3	Louis Mixter	(1870-1948)
4	Kiron Mixter	(1827-1948)
5	Dave Mixter	( )
6	Tim Mixter	( )
7	Joe Mixter II	( )
8	Joe Mixter I	(1674-1723)
9	Isaac Mixter II	(1630-1716)
10	Isaac Mixter I	(1601-1681)
11		
12		

	JEWETT	
	Mattie Jewett	(1874-1936)
	Joe Jewett	(1842-1924)
	Joe P. Jewett	(1807-1869)
	Eleazer Jewett	(1769-1854)
	Ichobod Jewett	(1738-1796)
	Eleazer Jewett	(1704-1747)
	Eleazer Jewett	(1673-)
	Jeremiah Jewett	(1637-1714)
	Joe Jewett	(1609-1660)
	Edward Jewett	(-1615)

	DEWEY	
3	Mattie Jewett	(1874-1936)
4	Mary Claflin	(1849-1883)
5	Martha Dewey	(1830-1909)
6	Will Dewey	(1793-1877)
7	Gideon Dewey	(1758-)
8	Moses Dewey	(1715-1767)
9	Adijah Dewey	(1666-1742)
10	Tom Dewey II	(1640-1692)
11	Tom Dewey I	( )

	FREER	
	Mattie Jewett	(1874-1936)
	Joe Jewett	(1842-1924)
	Jonas Jewett	(1789-1854)
	Elisha Jewett	(1738-)
	Jonas Jewett	(1701-1775)
	Hugo Jewett	(1668-1709)
	Hugo Jewett	(-1698)

	CAIN	
	Louis Mixter	(1870-1948)
	Martha Cain	(1831-)
	Sam Cain	( )

	CLAFLIN*	
3	Mattie Jewett	(1874-1936)
4	Mary Claflin	(1849-1883)
5	Will Claflin	(1823-1882)
6	John Claflin	( )

*

CLAFLIN A complete genealogy of the Claflin family has been written by Herschel Jewett, author of the Jewett Genealogy. It is on file at the Ingham County Library at Mason, Michigan, the Lansing Library, the Michigan State Library, the Burton Library, the Detroit Library, the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C., and the Mormon Geneological Library at Denver, Colorado.

THE STORY OF A PICTURE
(Christman 1934)

by Mattie Jewett Mixter

The children had been talking and urging us along
To have our pictures taken while we were going strong;
They said they would rather have it than any other gift
We might bestow upon them, no matter what the lift.

So we journeyed down to Lansing in December thirty-four
Took the elevator up and walked in LeClears front door.
He stood us up, he sat us down, six times more or less;
You see he tried to get us to look our very best.

We had a lot of fun that day, while trying to look gay;
I felt well and full of pep, had quite a bit to say;
Pa was lively too, but he is more dignified you know,
And the artist had a time to get him to smile just so.

Well, we got through the ordeal and felt mighty fine
To think we'd had our pictures taken for the merry Christmas time;
And every child was happy on that day of all days
When all should be merry and singing songs of praise.
You see 'twan back in ninety-four some forty years ago
We first had our pictures taken for the relatives you know;
The sun was shining bright 'twas the lovely month of June
The grass was green and the skies were blue, all nature was in tune.

Roses blooming everywhere filled the air with perfume sweet,
As we rode along the way of what quiet country street;
Friends about us everywhere were wishing us much joy
We thought we were grown up--we were only girl and boy.

Thus, we began life together, in the good old summer time,
Each one had tried to do his part all down the line.
We each have loved our babies as they grew day by day,
And each have loved the other all along the way.

So we began life together in eighteen ninety-four.
Here is how we look today at sixty and sixty-four
After forty years of ups and downs this one thing I know;
I am still his sweetheart--he is still by beau.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9385 PAUL LOUIS MIXTER, born September 20, 1900 at Lock Township, near Williamston, Michigan at the home of his paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Kiran Mixter. He attended school in Lansing, and studied law at George Washington University. He married Vivian Seay, August 8, 1921. She was the daughter of Robert L. and Vernie (Coffey) Seay of Buena Vista, Va. They were one of the oldest families in Virginia, having come from England in 1609. She graduated, "Cum Laude" in expression and dramatic art from Southern Seminary, Va. She studied singing at Detroit Conservatory of Music, gave many vocal concerts in Detroit, South Haven and for the radio. She had an outstanding soprano voice. She was born September 25, 1903.

At the age of 12, Paul became a newspaper carrier, and continued through his active life in the newspaper field. He served the Detroit Free Press as Washington Correspondent, and later the national advertising manager. In 1941 he purchased the Dailey Tribune at South Haven, Michigan. In 1950, he purchased a second paper--the Radford News Journal of Radford, Va. After a series of heart attacks, he sold both papers in 1957. He was a life member of the Jewett Family of America; a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity Clubs. He died November 25, 1971; she died November 1, 1973. They are interred at Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Children

A PATRICIA ANN MIXTER, born October 26, 1929, resides at West Palm Beach, Florida.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9357 BESSIE JOSEPHINE MIXTER, was born at the farm home of her grand parents, Joseph and Eliza Jewett, two miles south of Mason, Michigan on August 9, 1896. She was married on January 26, 1918 to Paul Christian Richter, who worked at the American State Bank in Lansing. He was the son of Paul and Ida Agger Richter who were imigrants from Germany. He was born on June 5, 1894.

Six months after her marriage to Paul Richter, he enlisted in World War I. Paul died on March 20, 1941 at Miami, Florida. He is buried in Evergreen Park Cemetery in Lansing, Michigan. The following year Bessie returned to Miami to make it her permanent home. She worked in the city offices and later at the City Assessor Office in Miami.

She married (d) James Francis Dermody, January 29, 1949. He is the son of Mike andRose Trailer, of Newark, New Jersey. He worked for the Merrill Stevens Boat Docks at Miami. They were great gardeners, having lots of flowers and shrubs, mostly of the tropical nature. They had many tropical fruit trees in the yard, and took great pride in serving fresh fruit to their friends and neighbors from their own trees. Bessie died at Pompano, Florida on September 21, 1974. She is buried in Miami.

Children

A ROBERT PAUL RICHTER, born July 16, 1919 at Lansing, Michigan. He is a graduate of Eastern High School, Class of 1935, and married Doris Jane Hemminger, daughter of Gorden and Marguerite (Freeman) Hemminger, on March 22, 1947. He was First Lieutenant in the Navy during World War 2. He followed the Sales profession.

(A-1) Thomas Gordon, born in Miami, November 9, 1947.
(A-2) Joyce Ann, born June 15, 1941 in Miami.
(A-3) Nancy Jane, born September 15, 1953 in Miami.
(A-4) Donald James, born March 16, 1961 in Miami.

B BETHANY LORRAINE RICHTER, born November 3, 1920 at Lansing, Michigan. She was a graduate of Eastern High School in 1937. She attended Michigan State College for one year. She married Daniel J. Rooker, September 14, 1941 at Lansing, Michigan. They own the Southern Times Dailey at Pulaski, Va.

(B-1) Dee Ann, born February 7, 1944 in Miami. She married Harry Neblyn Lawton on December 27, 1964. He is from Redford, Va., and was born July .
(B-2) Gregory Daniel, born May 17, 1947.
(B-3) Dennis Scott, born June 24, 1950 at Redford, Va.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9359 RUTH ADORA MIXTER, born July 30, 1904. She married Henri Bezenian from Paris, France. He was born in 1903. They were married on January 5, 1925. They lived most of their lives at Montreal Canada. Henri was a life insurance representative. He died in 1969 and is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason. She married (2d) Joseph Meacham on December 26, 1975. He was born December 26, 1912. They reside at Stuart, Florida.

MARY JEWETT MIXTER BENSON

9360 MARY JEWETT MIXTER BENSON was born February 9, 1913 in Lansing, Michigan. She graduated from Michigan State University in 1934 with a B.S. in Home Economics. She belonged to the Chi Omega fraternity and was active in school government organizations. On April 3, 1935 she married Edward William Benson, Jr., (son of Edward William and Maida Benson, born November 7, 1909 in Marshall, Michigan) at the home of her parents in East Lansing. The young couple went to Pine Ridge, South Dakota where Edward was a Junior Engineer with the U.S. Indian Service on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. They were transferred to the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North Dakota. They returned to Michigan in the summer of 1938 and Edward took a position as engineer with the Michigan State C.C.C. and they were stationed at Camp Paradise on Lake Superior. That fall Edward was appointed to the Michigan State Highway Research Department in East Lansing and the family moved to a small farm just east of East Lansing on Hagadorn Road. With threats of World War II coming, Edward was assigned to the Army Engineer Corp. He served three and one half years in the U.S. and on the Ledo Road in Burma, known as a "Hell" hole (the road brought supplies to the Chinese). After the war, Edward was appointed engineer in charge of the installation of the Lansing Township Water System. Both Edward and Mary were active in school affairs at the Marble School. Edward was elected to the school board and Mary served as P.T.A. president. Edward was employed by the Michigan State Department of Aeronautics when the Lansing airport was expanded so that large transport planes could land.

In 1951, the family moved to the Detroit area. Edward served as assistant city engineer for the City of Highland Park. He then was engineer in charge of water and sewage for the Wayne County Highway Commission. He died June 23, 1957 of a coronary at Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Lansing, Michigan. After his death, Mary moved the family to Miami Florida, where she taught school for the following 18 years. She

married Carl Elmer Bjorklund, June 22, 1974. He was born September 1, 1913. They reside at Stuart, Florida.

Children

A REV. RONALD EDWARD BENSON, born June 19, 1936. He married Donna K. Ellis on March 30, 1956 at Ironwood, Michigan. She was born November 13, 1935.

(A-1) Ronald Edward Jr., born September 6, 1957.
(A-2) Paul Louis, born December 10, 1958 .
(A-3) Kathryn Mary, born March 6, 1962.

B BARBARA LOU BENSON, born May 28, 1939.

C MARILYN ELIZABETH BENSON, born April 19, 1942. She married Ronald Surinno on February 19, 1965. He was born October 12, 1939.

(C-1) Debora Lynn, born April 3, 1968.
(C-2) Mark Allen, born March 23, 1969.
(C-3) Kevin Edward, born November 29, 1970.

D GAY LENORE BENSON, born July 12, 1944. She married Kenneth F. Kielbanin on February 1, 1964.

(D-1) Karoline Lenore, born January 4, 1966.
(D-2) Katherine Elizabeth, born February 21, 1968.
(D-3) Kristine Marie, born January 23, 1970.

E LOUIS PAUL BENSON, born June 16, 1946. He married Sally Sue Simons on January 24, 1969. She was born February 16, 1948.

T E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

7685 ALTON L. JEWETT (Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1).

ALTON LEON JEWETT was born September 16, 1879, on a farm 2 1/2 miles south, and 1/4 mile west of Mason, Michigan; at 2661 Tomlinson Road, known to some as the John Dean farm, and presently owned by Mr. Koshier. The farm is located directly south of the present Mason Golf Course, across the road. The farm consisted of forty acres. His father was Joseph, son of Joseph Porter Jewett, and his mother was Mary Attila (Claflin) Jewett. His mother died from tuberculosis when Alton was at the age of 3 1/2 years. After the death of his mother, Aunt Eva Haskell (Morse) took care of little Alton for about a year and a half, the other children, Arthur W., and Mattie B., being old enough and in school, looked after themselves pretty well.

During this period, Joseph hired Mattie McGinn (Mrs. Walter Laxton) by the month to look after the house and the older children. When Alton was at the age of five years, his father married Eliza A. Carson from Chicago. Alton attended the Walters School for his first seven years, transferring to Mason High School for the last five years. Tuition was thirty cents per month at Mason. He helped and assisted in the farm work until he was through school, and in the year of 1900, he went to work in the carpenter trade. Many a house in the Mason and Lansing area has a nail driven by him. He specialized in finishing work. One of his pride and joys, was his part in the building of the courthouse in Mason. He installed, all alone, all of the windows in the courthouse, and he did most of the panel work in the court room, the judges room and the rooms adjacent.

At the age of 26 years, June 20, 1906, he married Ione Adele Sanders, daughter of Herschel and Belle Sanders. They were married at Grovelawn, in the house that they lived in all of their lives. Over 200 guests attended the wedding. Fifty years later, they held their golden anniversary celebration in the same house Twelve of those who attended the wedding were present. After Alton and Ione were married they moved to Lansing for about two months, living at 625 S. Chestnut Street. When they returned to Mason, they moved into the homestead, making their home with Belle Sanders, who had been a widow since Ione was eight years old. They made this their home for the remainder of their lives. Alton continued in the carpenter trade for two more years, after which he confined his activities to farming.

The farm was located three miles south of Mason. He started with 80 acres and soon acquired up to 228 acres. All but 16 acres were wild and wet. He drained and broke up the land and made it productive, a task in those days which was very difficult, when farming was done with horses. Through all of these years, Alton and Ione commuted back and forth to the farm, which was somewhat of a hardship, prior to the advent of the first Ford, purchased in 1917.

Crop farming was his specialty, with sheep and cattle being the main livestock. In the 1930s he started growing cabbage as a cash crop, and soon developed the crop to one of the largest in the area. The outlet for his cabbage was at a sauerkraut plant in Mason. Many a head of Alton's cabbage was canned there, and sent all over the country. Another outlet was the grocery stores in Michigan and Ohio. Alton was a wiry young man, and a hard worker all of his life. At the age of 69 years, he had a stroke, but he soon recovered, although he slowed down the fast and hard Jewett pace on the farm. At the age of 70 years, he retired from active farming and leased the fields. Ione Adele (Sanders) Jewett died November 14, 1964. Alton passed away September 13, 1965. They are interred in the Maple Grove Cemetery in Mason.

Children

A MARIAN LORRAINE, born November 17, 1908. She married Clair Hansen of Grand Rapids in August, 1932. They had three children. She died in Grand Rapids, December 31, 1939.

B HERSCHEL CHARLES, born in 1913. He served as President of the Jewett Family of America from 1955 to 1961 and is presently a director of the Family Association. He resides in Mason.

C JOSEPH LEON, born July 5, 1915. He lives in Grand Blanc, Michigan where he is an agricultural teacher.

D EMMA BELLE, born February 14, 1923, now Mrs. Don Siefert of Rockford, Illinois.

A SPECIAL MEMORIAL

TO MY MOTHER

IONE SANDERS (JEWETT) was born near Mason, Michigan September 23, 1885.

She was a teacher at the Walters School at the age of 19, and until she married Alton L. Jewett on June 20, 1906.

She was a deeply religious woman, and was a life long member of the Mason Baptist Church. She devoted her life to her family and the love and worship of Christ, the Bible and her church. She taught the adult ladies Sunday School class (the Phillethia Class)for 40 years. About 25 years before her death she wrote a little prayer and quietly placed it into her bible, where it remained unnoticed by anyone but herself, for those many years and until after her death.

In part of that prayer, she wrote, "Dear Lord, as I lay my head on my pillow for the last time, and before I enter the Kingdom of Heaven, please grant me one last Glorious Day". That night before her death, the family doctor visited at her home, and advised the family that it would be only a matter of two or possible three hours.

The following morning found her recovered from the comma that she had been in; in beautiful spirits, happy and alert. It seemed that the Lord had spread out his arms and looked down at her and smiled; for all of that day, many members of her family came to see her. Streams of friends, came and went. She had been given the strength to sing songs with others, and even made a few humerous comments to the guests; smiled and happy. That evening after the friends and family seemed to have ceased to come any longer, she said, "This certainly has been a Glorious Day." There was an appearance of a smile and happiness on her face as she closed her eyes; and the angels came and lifted her up by the hand. The eleven of us who remained with her until the end felt sadness in our hearts, but we were happy to know that she had been the mother who taught us in our childhood never waivering from the right answers, and she was the one who answered our many questions in our later years, and we all knew that she was in safe hands.

Then a member of her family just happened to pick up her Bible, and it opened to the very place where she had left her prayer; her long kept secret with the Lord, which had been written so many years ago, was now revealed. The eyes of all eleven met, and not a word was spoken as we each read her prayer. We all then understood the circumstances that had taken place during her last 24 hours.

WEDDING OF
ALTON L. JEWETT
&
IONE ADELE SANDERS
JUNE 20, 1906

Taken from clipping from Mattie Mixter collection from Ingham County News.

At "Grovelawn", the home of Mrs. Belle Sanders, occurred a very pretty wedding on June 20th, when her daughter, Ione Adele was married to Alton L. Jewett of Mason. Promptly at six o'clock, to the strains of Mendelsshons Wedding March the bridal party took their places beneath a horse shoe of myrtle and roses, before a branch of ferns and flowers. The impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. A. F. White.

The bride was tastefully dressed in cream albatross trimmed with lace and carried a shower boquet of tea roses. The groom wore the conventional black. Miss Carrie Barber was flower girl, Miss Bessie Mixter, ring bearer and Carl Jewett, best man.

After congratulations, a dainty two course supper was served to about 150 guests. Guests from away were; Carl Glasser and Miss Adelaide Hayes of Lansing, Leonard Ward and Miss Carrie Rice of Leslie, Mrs. O.J. Lasenby of Rochester, Rev. M.G. Dunbar of Grass Lake, Mrs. Martha Royston of Rives Junction, Mrs. Josie Bateman of Saginaw, L. C. Mixter and family of Okemos, Mr. & Mrs. George J. Jewett of St. Johns, Mrs. Mary Claflin, Stanley Claflin and Miss Della Springstead of Williamston.

The presents were numerous and beautiful and were as follows: Bookcase, library table, rocking chair, complete dinner set, 60 pieces of china, 75 pieces of silver, 20 pieces of linen, rug, french plate mirror, two clocks, crum tray, two carving sets, burnt wood card tray, two large pictures, three books.

The young couple will be at home to their friends at 615 Chestnut Street, South Lansing after July 11th.

Note: Mrs. Douglas (Donna) Hansen, grand daughter of Ione Adele Jewett, is now the proud owner of the wedding gown.

FROM THE WRITINGS OF
IONE A. JEWETT

I was born to the soil. For generations my fathers have tilled it and my soul is knit to the great handiwork of the Almighty

I love the moaning of the wind through the pines, the sweep and roar of the winter storm and the awakening to a fairy world, a glistening billowing waste of white. How dear they are all the homely comforts, the fireside--with the children gathered in, safe and warm. But I weary of winter and my heart leaps with the coming of spring.

Spring? It is life--my life--the resurrection birds and buds and delicate flowering trees--the sap racing in the veins of the sugar maple--the entrancing choral of the feathered tribes at dawn. Spring gives place to summer and gladness of a morning in June.

I am like a child again when I breathe the sweet tang of air, and walk the velvet carpet of emerald besprinkled with golden dandelion stars.

The click click of the mower is sweetest music in my ears and the scent of the new mown hay is an intoxicating perfume. I can see the wind sweeping over the fields of half ripened wheat, like waves of the ocean, I have longed for but never seen.

Then in the blazing heat of summer how even the locust's shrill cry seems but to befit the scene. Autumn comes with the golden harvests. I love the sheen of the golden corn--I love its elusive fragrance. What Joy, just to be near a great heap of the golden beauty, and to hasten in the gathering of the fruits of autumn--for already the nights are sharp with the promise of frost and we must prepare for winter.

The sunsets are a blaze of crimson glory and wild geese honk-honk their way to the southland. I love it and I shall always love it until my soul returns to God, who gave it and my body to the earth from which it sprung.

* * * * *

The ancient violin owned by Steven P. Jewett has an interesting history. It was originally owned by Charles Carlos Rolfe, his great great grandfather.

Steve was presented with the violin by his grandmother, Ione A. (Sanders) Jewett, grand daughter of Charles Carlos Rolfe, when he was young, because of his desire to learn to play a violin. However, the desire later left with the enthusiasm.

In 1927, the Jewett farm house suffered a bad fire, and the violin was covered with water and chemicals by the firemen, and was kept for many years as a keepsake. In April, 1962, Steven's father, Herschel Jewett, took the violin to the Jackson prison, where an old violin maker, James Reese, had agreed to rebuild it for $25.00, which he indicated was better than working for 5¢ a day, as the other prisoners did. They were allowed to do that in those days. He was in for 15 years, for fraud. He looked the violin over and advised that it could easily be converted and worked over to look just like a Stradivarius--the offer was promptly refused. He was told to put the original make (HOPF) on the violin, but he did not follow instructions, and wrote JEWETT on the end of it, which makes it the only Jewett Violin in existance. After taking it apart, he discovered that it had been taken apart previously, in 1851, by a man named Samuel Jewett (not related to this family or to the Charles Carlos Rolfe family) who lived, at that time, at South Lebanon, Maine. It is believed that the HOPF violin manufacturer went out of business about 1790. The case is also antique, and was rebuilt by Mr. Reese. Mr. Reese had a photographer inmate at the prison take glossy prints of the violin and the original printing left there by Samuel Jewett. Most violin makers, leave their name when a violin is rebuilt.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9360 MARIAN LORAINE (Alton 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born at Mason, Michigan on November 17, 1908, married Clare Elmer Hansen on September 18, 1932. She died December 31, 1939 at the Butterworth Hospital in Grand Rapids, and was buried at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason.

Children

A DALE ROBERT HANSEN, born July 5, 1936. He married Betty Leah Miller on July 20, 1957. She was born February 12, 1939.

(A-1) Bruce Gene Hansen, born September 15, 1959
(A-2) Sheryl Lynn Hansen, born August 3, 1961

B DOUGLAS LEE HANSEN, born January 13, 1938. He married Donna Louise Mills on August 9, 1957. She was born September 14, 1937.

(B-1) Michael Douglas Hansen, born September 20, 1958
(B-2) Deborah Lynn Hansen, born July 30, 1960
(B-3) Mathew David Hansen, born April 13, 1968

C ROGER PAUL HANSEN, born November 18, 1939. He married Dianne Louise Steed on June 13, 1958. She was born November 7, 1937.

(C-1) Jonathan Clair Hansen, born October 21, 1960
(C-2) Victor David Hansen, born August 17, 1962

BIOGRAPHY

MARIAN LORRAINE JEWETT

Written by her cousin
Madeleine Jewett Lindsay

Marian Lorraine Jewett was born at Mason, Michigan, November 17, 1908; the first child of Alton Leon Jewett and Ione Adele (Sanders) Jewett, her childhood and youth was spent at the home of her parents, "Grovelawn" 1123 South Jefferson, Mason.

The ancestral home called "Grovelawn" was a traditional white frame house, decorated with gingerbread trim and gothic cornices, in the style of the late 1800s. A showplace of that era.

Marian was a beautiful little girl, her eyes were soulful, dark brown, expressive, always smiling. Marian's tresses were soft dark brown always neatly rolled back from the forehead and braided at back. She would sit on the lap of her great grandfather Charles Rolfe, never tired of stories of pioneer life he being the 1st white child to enter Vevay Township.

Marian played beneath the towering maples and elms, ran barefoot over the green grass, myrtle and ivy. She liked best to play along the banks of the Sycamore Creek which meandered back of their home. She loved and admired all God's creatures; the tiny fish, the spotted colorful butterflies, the hummingbirds, even the vicious looking dragon flies which inhabited the willows and secret places of the lowland.

In early girlhood she gave her heart to the Lord, Jesus Christ and united with the first Baptist Church, Mason. Marian lived a beautiful christian life, her mother taught her the Bible and she was instructed to read a chapter each morning and night. This soon became more than a duty, she dedicated herself to the Lord and spread his word to others.

Marian studied piano, practiced several hours daily, became a talented pianist. She had the honor of playing for the Mason High School Orchestra. She belonged to "Portia" and "The French Club."

Marian was the eldest of four children, many household tasks were allotted to her. She assisted her mother in cleaning, cooking, and caring for her two brothers, Herschel Charles and Joseph Leon, also her baby sister, Emmabelle.

Religious worship came first; whe regularly attended the First Baptist Church, Prayer Meetings, taught Sunday School classes. She played the piano and was very active in the B.Y.P.U. (Baptist Young Peoples Union). Marian was a true desciple of the Lord, an exemplary leader of religious groups assisting and urging others to personal salvation. She graduated Mason High School, class of 1927, after which she was employed for fifteen months at Consumer's Power Company in Mason.

Marian inherited the estate of her great grandfather, pioneer Charles Rolfe, being 100 acres located at the northwest corner of the intersection of US-127 and Rolfe Road, Vevay Township, Ingham County, Michigan. She died early in life leaving three small children, 6 weeks, 1 1/2 years, and 3 years of age. The farm was later sold. Great Great Grandfather Rolfe, would have rejoyced if he could have known that his old farm (in part) helped his 3 great great grand children with their college education.

Marian attended Michigan State College, now MSU for four years majoring in Home Economics; shortly after graduation, she was united in marriage to Clair Elmer Hansen of Lakeview, Michigan, married at Angola, Indiana on August 1, 1932. The young couple made their home in Grand Rapids where Clair was employed at Consumer's Power Company. Three sons were born to this union. Dale Robert, born July 5, 1936; Douglas Lee, born January 13, 1938, and Roger Paul, born November 18, 1939.

Marian Jewett died of Internal Strept Infection at the age of 31 on December 31, 1939 at Grand Rapids. Interment was at Maple Grove Cemetery at Mason.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9361 HERSCHEL CHARLES (Alton 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born at Mason, Michigan on December 23, 1913. He married Clara Belle Marrison on July 20, 1940. She was born April 12, 1921. He married (2d) Bertha Marie (Dove) Salmi on March 2, 1974. She was born May 13, 1921.

Children

A BARBARA JEAN, born July 4, 1937. She married James Barwick on April 25, 1958. She married (2d) John Wilfred Whitman Betts, an engineer at Oldsmobile, on November 26, 1975. He was born April 29, 1935.

(A-1) Bryan Paul Barwick, born September 9, 1960

B MARY ANNE, born October 13, 1943. She married Myrl William Thompson, an engineer at Oldsmobile, on May 24, 1965. He was born November 3, 1938.

(B-1) Joi Thompson, born July 1, 1966 (died at birth)
(B-2) Juli Anne Thompson, born May 15, 1967
(B-3) Joseph John Arthur Thompson, born October 26, 1970

C CHARLES ALTON, born December 23, 1945. He married Victoria Jane Dillon of Ada, Oklahoma, on July 7, 1973. She was born January 11, 1949. They were married in Washington, D.C. He is in the mortgage finance business in Washington.

D STEVEN PAUL, born March 13, 1951. He married Kathleen Wood on June 13, 1971 at Holt, Michigan. She was born October 1, 1950. He is studying at the Trinity Seminary in North Chicago.

HERSCHEL CHARLES JEWETT

I was named after my paternal grandfather Herschel Eugene Sanders whom I never knew. He was killed in the woods when my mother was eight years old. I talked to a man who was with him. He said that they had cut a tree and it fell against a semi-rotted tree stalk about 20 feet high. As the tree struck the stalk it broke and flew through the air, striking my grandfather, breaking his back. Will Cheeney, an old timer who knew my grandfather, told me it was quite a terrifying six weeks before he died. My middle name was given to me honoring my great grandfather, Charlie Carlos Rolfe. He was the first white child (meaning non-Indian) ever to set foot in Ingham County, and Vevay Township. Mason and Lansing did not exist in those days, and trading was done by walking or riding horse back to Jackson, Michigan, then only a village with a few log cabins, a frame house, and two or three stores, and a mill.

I was born at the family home, as were my brother and sisters; located at 1123 S. Jefferson Avenue in Mason, Michigan (or the northeast corner of the intersection of South Jefferson and Kipp Road). My mother had lived there since the age of 10 years (except for two years following marriage); she was married there and died there. I started the first grade in 1920 with Minnie Titus as my teacher, who also taught the several other Jewett Children of this generation who lived in the general Mason, Michigan area. That first year, I stood in our dining room one night and watched our school burn to the ground. We lived 1/2 mile south of the school. My father took me to the school grounds the following morning and recovered my pencil box, which healed my broken heart. We finished the first grade in the Methodist Church; the second grade was held at the Presbyterian Church and the third was started in the new school, now known as the Jefferson Street school. When in the 8th grade, a new teacher came to town, known as Joe Wyman, and organized the first band in the school. I had eight lessons in the 6th grade*and had to give it up, for my father could not afford the 50¢ per lesson. I was one of the proud nine member school band; two of whom came from the normal class. High school graduates studied one year in normal to become country school teachers. Curry St. George and Paul Clinton were the only other members of that first band that I can recall. I held first chair clarinet all through high school through the 11th grade, and in my senior year I played E flat solo clarinet, which was my pride and joy. My experience in band kindled my love for music, which has been a part of my hapiness in all the balance of my life. Also, another circumstance in the eighth grade was bound to help lay the destiny of my future. I landed a part time school job at Kean's 5¢ & 10¢ store. That was a fortunate stroke of luck, for jobs were scarce for young fellows during these depression years and this started me off into the business world. I went to work at 7a.m., left for school at 8:20a.m., returned at 3:45p.m. and worked until 6p.m. all week except Saturdays, when I went to work at 7a.m.

*I played the clarinet.

and worked until 11p.m.; a total of 31 hours, for which I was paid $4.00 This took care of me amply, living at home with my parents. After I graduated in June of 1933, I continued to work at Kean's for another 18 months, a total of 5½ years. I received $10 (later raised to $12) for my 64 hours a week. There were times I wondered how he could pay me that much, for the depression was bad, and some days, we did not take in over $15 to $30. I did not go to college and always considered my training at Kean's as my college training in business.

Desiring to upgrade myself, I got a license with the Wolverine Insurance Company from the Michigan Department of Insurance in January of 1935 and started selling automobile insurance part time after I got out of work from the store at 6p.m. It might turn into a business of my own some day. I was pretty busy right then, and I soon became aware that I must take that long coveted vacation trip to California if I was ever going to, for I found even at this early stage, that the insurance business would be pretty confining. In May of 1935 I got a ride with Mr. Clarence Dolbee from Dansville and we went to Pasadena California. While in California I met Will Townsend, a distant relative, and he and I fell prey to a clever sales lady on a big oil scheme, which was, in reality, a legal oil swindle. As a young man, I had dreams of striking it pretty good. To make it legal, she was selling ground. I purchased 1/32 of an acre of desert land (about 52 feet square) out in the middle of the desert, about 25 miles north of Gallup, New Mexico. I paid $18.75 (nearly two weeks salary) for it, with $5 down and $1.50 per month, and when I paid it off, I got a deed to the ground, my first experience in being a property owner. I was supposed to get my share of all oil royalties as my 1/32 acre would be to the total of 40 acres in which it laid. After a number of years it dawned on me, as to others, that there was no oil there, and that we had been swindled so to speak, except perhaps, legally; for we did receive the deed to the ground. I write this into my biography because after all these 42 years, there is some action there, and it will be interesting to see just where my little dab of desert land will go. There has been several law suits over these 42 years, and Stella Dysert (the promoter) made millions, selling desert land of which she paid $1.50 per acre, by selling it (32 x $18.50) or $600 per acre. She even went to prison for 18 months. In about 1962, Stella Dysert started a law suit to recover all of the land she has sold, under the adverse possession laws (known generally as the Squatters Rights laws). She had some grounds for it because she had been leasing the ground to sheep grazers and pocketing the money all of these years, unbeknown to most of us, and paid the taxes which was part of the deal, which she agreed to do at the time of the sale. She never tried to get oil very hard, but dangled a drill up and down under an old dilapidated oil rig where she could show prospective buyers where all the action was. Instead of oil after all these years, they discovered, from borings, that there was a huge deposit of uranium about 600 feet under all of this land and she wanted it back. After all, between 1935 and 1962, over 1/3 of the buyers would be dead, and many would move and be

lost, and also, who would have all the names. Well, she miscalculated, because the abstract office and the register of deeds had the names too and they wanted a piece of the action. That was in and out of the courts from 1962 til some time in the early 1970s. In the mean time, Stella Dysert enlarged her fortunes many fold from royalties on the lands that she did not sell. She originally held several thousands of acres. The property owners finally won the suit, and cleared title and the Kerr McKee Mining Corporation got the control and rights to mine the grounds. In 1972 I received $10 for a lease and on April 1, 1976 I received my first royalty check from Kerr McGee nuclear Corporation for $3.29. My next quarterly check was $2.58. My third quarterly check came in January, 1977 in the amount of $10.31 and now, after 42 years, I have my initial cost of $18.50 returned. I mention this in my biography, because I have no way of knowing just where this little 52'x52' parcel may go in the future after I have gone on to my better rewards. This little history may develop into something more than just an interesting circumstance in my life. The register of deeds, and the abstract office will show this little 52'x52' as located in Section 19, 14N-9W, McKinley County, New Mexico. One thing for sure, as oil goes out, uranium will come up and under all of these thousands of acres in this area 25 miles north of Gallup New Mexico is held 75% of all of the known United States uranium reserves.

In September of 1935 I left Kean's 5¢ & 10¢ store and got a different job at the old established clothing store, owned by Harry Neely. What a wonderful old man he was. The hours were the same 62, and the pay was the same $12.00, but it was a more relaxed place, and I could work my night job easier, and take care of customers, who might come in the store during working hours. I worked there for two years.

In September of 1937, with Mr. Neely's son coming home from college, I decided to try the insurance business full time where I put in the same long hours trying to build a business for my future.

In April, 1963, I purchased my first new car, a 1936 Chevrolet at the cost of $620 and I paid it off at $5 per week at the Dart National Bank.

On July 20, 1940 I was married to Clara Belle (Marrison) Baily, and at the same time, as arranged prior to marriage, I started proceedings to adopt her beautiful little daughter named Barbara Jean. Our relationship has always been father and daughter, and she has made me very proud all of these 37 years.

It soon became very apparent that the insurance business was all right and fine, when I lived with my parents, but it would not take care of a family. I then took several engineering courses at Michigan State University, and landed a good job at the Nash-Kelvinator factory, which was just opening on the south side of Lansing. I had planned on going Oldsmobile upon advice of friends, but Nash-Kelvinator was located on the south side and was much

quicker to get to Mason so that I could work at my insurance business after hours. They were going to make Hamilton Standard propellors for the bombers that the U.S. was selling in England and later, after the war started, made for the U.S. Air Force.

In April, 1943, I purchased our first home at 551 West Maple Street from Ferris Reason. In the late summer of 1945, the war ended, and Nash-Kelvinator had no plans for the building, and laid off all of the 9,000 employees, including myself. Most of the employees went back to their old former pre-war callings, or landed new jobs, and I remodeled the garage which faced South Cedar Street and moved my office out of the house to the new office. I borrowed $4,000 from Leo Harrison and went into the appliance business as a sideline, there in that converted garage along with my insurance agency. This combination business soon outgrew the converted garage and I opened a store on West Ash Street downtown Mason the following April (1946). The business got to be too much for me, with too many long night hours, and, in August of 1949 I sold the appliance business to Ray Perkins Hardward and moved back to the converted garage, keeping just the TV franchise with Motorola, for I still wanted a merchandise item to sell. In March, 1950, TV station WJIM opened, giving our area the first good TV reception and suddenly the work in TV accelerated. Both the insurance and TV required a lot of night work, and finally in the spring of 1952, believing that the insurance work would educate and take care of the family, I sold the TV business to Harold Lavis.

In the mean time (1951) an old friend, Darwin Dudley and I opened up a surplus type of store at Charlotte. We operated under a manager type of business. This also added to the work load during these years. We carried men's clothing, shoes, sports wear, camping wear and surplus, and certain types of hardware. In the spring of 1952, we opened another store on Grand River Avenue in North Lansing with Clark Cogsdill as the manager. That fall, we opened another at 244 South Jefferson Avenue in Mason, and the following spring the 4th was opened at 220 North Washington Avenue in downtown Lansing.

In 1957 Darwin Dudley purchased my interest in the stores and I went back full time at my first love, the independent insurance agency business. During these extra cirricular activities I never left the insurance business, always putting that into first place, and my other work was done after supper at night. In 1956 I had purchased two lots from the Conn Estate, located on the corner of West Ash and South Cedar Street (549 West Ash St., Mason) and in 1958, in the fall, I built a pink stone office on the property. I had two years to make plans for that, and finally drew the plans out for the contractor on a large shopping bag, and stayed with him to give him the dimension, and specifications, that I had only in my mind as it was being built. We moved the Jewett Insurance Agency into the new office, October 25, 1958. In 1958 we also acquired a cottage at Higgins Lake. I usually got restless, when on vacation, and in 1959 I conceived the idea of building a miniature golf course, there, to give my children

a summer job and to help with their college, which was looming into view quite fast. Not knowing exactly what I was doing when I built the Higgins Lake Miniature Golf Course, I was fortunate and it turned out that I had built the finest miniature golf course in the state of Michigan and it was very popular.

In 1966 the marriage was dissolved with most of the family grown and on their own. Steven, my youngest son, was still at home.

In the summer of 1969 my old friend Darwin Dudley (who also vacationed at Higgins Lake) and I decided to see what we could do in developing a subdivision for mobile homes. We purchased two parcels near Higgins Lake, and immediately started development. In reverse, Darwin, with so many stores at that time, found that he could not handle his part and sold his interests to me. I proceeded to develop two subdivisions at Higgins Lake totaling 104 lots and another 59 lots at Baldwin, with a partially constructed additional 118 lots. After selling 11 lots at Baldwin, a syndacate purchased the balance of my interest there. The subdivisions were built exclusively for mobile homes. There is a lot of satisfaction in clearing the forest, building roads, and creating something like a subdivision from a virgin forest knowing it will be there long after I have passed on to my glory. The subdivisions at Higgins Lake are known as Arrowhead Hills, and Arrowhead Plains. At Baldwin, it is known as Arrowhead Village.

By 1973, after serving 39 years as an independent agent in the general insurance agency business I was beginning to feel the strain of all of the long hours. My overweight also had a tendency to tire me further, and on November 1, of that year, I sold the insurance business to Francis and Allen Fiedler, at 117 East Maple Street in Mason. They had been friendly competitors for the past 15 years. During the fall of 1973, I also cleared some more of the virgin woods on the east side of the Higgins Lake Miniature Golf Course, and the following spring, I constructed a building and laid out a cement court and opened a large arcade and a bumper car attraction, making three attractions in all. In 1974 we added a large 30 foot moon-walk to the park. In 1975 we built the finest baseball automatic pitching attraction in the U.S. I had invented an automatic baseball paraphernalia which would put the balls back into the machine with a stream of air after pitching 10 balls to the batter. I installed three machines, with courts, and it worked very well. In 1976 I built a large storage barn (20'x54') which completed the plans for my amusement park. At Higgins Lake we have the finest and most popular amusement park in any northern resort area. In 1977, with the energy situation as it is, I plan to remodel the lighting system, whereby we get much better lighting, with a lot less kilowatts used. Here we average 100 hours of work a week, but it lasts only 80 days and we close for the winter.

On March 2, 1974, I married Bertha Marie Salmi, a widow living in Lansing. She worked as an executive accountant for the Michigan State Highway Department. She audited and had charge of, and paid all of the Michigan contractors, who built new or repaired old state roads, interstate expressways, airports and all bridges in

the state of Michigan. She worked there for 17 years while taking care of her three daughters and 10 of these years taking care of an invalid husband. On her retirement (September 18, 1976) she was given the honor of paying and handing over to the contractor, the largest check ever, being for $1,000,000 to the Eisenhaur Construction Company. She has three daughters; Nancy, Sandra and Judy Salmi, and they resided at 2415 Ridgeline Drive, Lansing until August 1976. Between 1943 and 1956 she had been the family joint owner and operator of the Ottawa Lodge near Kenton, Michigan in the Upper Peninsula, about 100 miles west of Marquette. This experience gave her a keen sense of business and she works beside me during these long summer days at the Higgins Lake Miniature Golf Course.

In December, 1976, we acquired a home at Stuart Florida, and by 1983 we plan to live there permanently. We live across the street from my cousin Mary Mixter Benson Bjorklund and three miles from her sister Ruth.

I am a member of the Masonic Lodge #70 at Mason, and in 1978 will become a life member. My will calls for my burial to be conducted by the Masonic Lodge at the Baptist Church. I have formerly purchased the balance of the burial site, where my sister Marian is buried, along with the baby child (Joi), the first born of my daughter Mary and her husband, Myrl Thompson.

From 1955 to 1958 I was President of the National Jewett Family of America, Rowley, Mass., and was on the board of directors for several years after that. The National Jewett Family of America reunion was held at Mason in July, 1956. My interest in the family history and genealogy became greater during this period, and this book; "Memories---Heirlooms, of the Jewett Family of Michigan", started about this time. I have accumulated all of the material, and my purpose in leaving this book to the family as a legacy to those who live today, and the next century.

I would like to have my relatives of the present, and my family of the future, to have the same interesting knowledge that I have and I feel that if I can complete the book, it will serve as a legacy that I can leave for future generations. I hope all families will vigorously keep up the genealogy of their families. There are very few families who can trace their genealogy back for 390 years (13 generations). My great grandfather, Charles Carlos Rolfe's genealogy can be traced back to John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas in the early colonial history fame. His wife was Delia Holcomb and according to a professional genealogist at the Burton Genealogical Library, and the Detroit University, advised that her genealogy can be traced back to the year 400.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9362 JOSEPH LEON (Alton 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born at Mason, Michigan on July 5, 1915. He married Helen Alice Turner from Lawton, Michigan on July 4, 1941. She was born August 29, 1917.

Both started teaching at Grand Blanc, Michigan public schools, and taught there until their retirement in the late 1970s. He was a prominent agricultural teacher, his classes throughout the years winning many awards, trophies, ribbons, and banners. In his words, "there were so many, we eventually had to throw them away.

In 1935 he entered Michigan State College in the field of agriculture and received a life teaching certificate in Smith Hughs (Agriculture Teaching). He started teaching agriculture in 1939 at Grand Blanc High School and had charge of the Future Farmers of America organization and won many local and regional and state honors. He also had charge of the 4-H Club that was, for many years, considered the largest club in the State with an average of 125 members. He became president of the Michigan Association of Teachers of Vocational Education in 1960. He was a Boy Scout Merit Lodge Counselor for the Tall Pine Council Boy Scouts of America for many years from 1956. He was a member of the Grand Blanc Masonic Lodge and the family were members of the First Congregational Church at Grand Blanc.

Children

A THOMAS JOSEPH, born at Grand Blanc, Michigan on August 23, 1944. He married Jean Garvin Houghey on August 19, 1967 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. She was born at Portland, Oregon on January 5, 1947.

(A-1) James Joseph, born at Crystal Falls on December 9, 1970

(A-2) Jennifer Jean, born at Escanaba, Michigan on May 29, 1973.

B JAMES LEE, born at Grand Blanc, Michigan on March 14, 1947. He married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Nancy Susan Hogg on August 16, 1969. She was born March 2, 1946.

C SUE ANN, born at Grand Blanc, Michigan September 3, 1955 is a student at Michigan State University.

There has been a Joseph Jewett in every generation, either first or middle name, since Joseph and Maximillian of the 2nd generation. How nice it would be to keep this tradition for the next 10 generations.

The old worn "Conk-Shell" owned by Paul Siefert, grandson of Alton L. and Ione A. Jewett was handed down from Charles Carlos Rolfe, grandfather of Ione A. (Sanders) Jewett. He treasured it as an heirloom handed down from his great uncle, a man by the name of Brown. He was a captain of a whaling vessel. The shell, cut off on the end made a loud heavy horn sound, similar to that of a french horn.

In the early days, the conk-shell was used on the ship to sound signals; from ship to ship, and aboard. It was handed down through the generations, and is worn smooth at the point from the many pressings of the lips. Ione A. Jewett used it to call her husband (Alton L. Jewett) from the barn and fields to the house at dinner time. It was used to call the children to the house from their play, which was usually down by the Sycamore Creek that ran through the farm. The old conk shell could be heard on a still day as far as 1/2 mile. SEE PAGE 233B FOR BROWN

Right after Joseph L. Jewett graduated from Michigan State College in East Lansing, he went to teach for his first year (1939) in Grand Blanc, Michigan. Helen taught there, and that is where they first met. They liked it there so well, they never changed schools. A resident of Grand Blanc once told me that Joe was the most dedicated school teacher ever to teach at Grand Blanc. Following is a copy of a front page article of the August 12, 1976 Evening News, the Grand Blanc Newspaper.

They Named The Road "Jewett Trail"

By Rebecca O'Grady

Joe Jewett of Schram Street is a very special guy.

That's what many of the students - - past and present - - of Grand Blanc High School think. To honor him and his 37 years of teaching at the school, the High School Student Council last spring decided to recommend that the perimeter road around the high school buildings be named "Jewett Trail."

The Board of Education agreed on that name. Signs have been ordered to designate the road, with a dedication ceremony to be held in the fall.

The friendly, gray-haired Jewett is a modest man who said he is both "proud and embarrassed" to have the road named in his honor.

Jewett said he was really surprised when he learned of the Student Council's recommendation. "It's a real honor and I really appreciate it," he added.

Although Jewett professes he doesn't know why anyone would name a road after him, perhaps the students selected his name not only because of his many teaching years, but because he and his students over the years have done most of the landscape work around the central school site.

During the first year here, he and members of the FFA (formerly Future Farmers of America) planted all the pine trees still standing by the high school football field. Many of the other trees, flowers and shrubs around the high school buildings and some of those around Perry Junior High and Brendel Elementary School, are also his handwork.

Jewett's love of growing things started during his boyhood on a farm. At that time, he was active in FFA and got to be a State Farmer, the group's highest order. Jewett is a charter member of the FFA in Michigan.

So when it was time to pick out a lifetime occupation, it was just natural that he turned to his interest in the outdoors and his love of seeing things grow.

Jewett studied education and majored in Animal Husbandry. When he came here, he said he was really happy to because the Grand Blanc area was one of the best areas in the state for high quality farms and dairy cows and swine.

When he first started teaching in Grand Blanc, Jewett had Agriculture courses. But as the farms went from the area and Grand Blanc became more suburban in nature, he began teaching other courses which were still related to the outdoors.

Today, he teaches two horticulture courses, two conservation and wildlife ecology courses and a class in landscape and ornamental horticulture.

Sitting in his classroom filled with magazines and books on flowers, trees and shrubs, with shovels and rakes hanging on one wall and greenhouse trays within view, Jewett modestly said he doesn't really know why kids keep taking his classes.

He recalled with a laugh one boy once walking into the room and stopping to stare at the shovels and rakes hanging on the wall. "We don't use those do we?" he asked Jewett.

When he got an affirmative answer, the boy replied, "Then this class isn't for me" and left. Jewett chuckled.

He said he thinks many of his students sign up for the horticulture classes because they want to grow things. He said many students sign up for conservation, adding that the course was so popular another teacher was hired just to teach.

The long-time teacher is proud of his students and the work they have done. When visited recently, Jewett happily stopped work on trying to rig up a new sprinkler system for the greenhouse to go outside and show off the plants his students had grown the year before.

Most were doing well outside in a shadebox, which was made by putting a piece of snow fence several feet above the plants to keep them from getting too much sun.

Jewett tends to the plants and other flowers, trees and shrubs on the school grounds in the summer. Then in the fall, they're ready for kids to study and take slips from to grow their own.

He proudly pointed out some of the more unusual plants in an open spot near where the east campus building forms an L and gestured across at the tiny nursery of shrubs and trees his students have grown. Jewett also asked if visitors had noticed the plantings in a bus area off Jewett Trail.

Although Jewett gives his students all the credit for the flowers, plants and shrubs at school, he does admit to having a pretty extensive garden of his own.

He said he likes to be the first one on his street with everything, and added he's already into his second planting of sweet corn and tomatoes. "If I teach it I've got to be able to grow it myself," he said.

Jewett said he makes it his practice to try new varieties of vegetables when they come out. That way he learns what is best and passes on that information to his students.

Every fall, Jewett also brings his students to his home to see his garden and taste its produce firsthand. Bringing students to his home is just one way Jewett goes way beyond duty in working with students.

He is head of the FFA at Grand Blanc High School and the group's 50

(continued on page 3)

223-A

A BIT EMBARRASSED but mostly proud, Joe Jewett talked about why he loves what he does at Grand Blanc High.

Photo By Tom Erickson

They Named A Street For Him...

Continued from page 1

members are involved in such things as community service, production products, leadership, agricultural experience and state contests. Most go on to work in agri-products.

During his 37 years at the school, about 40 of his students have reached the State Farmer degree, the highest in the FFA, he said.

Jewett also serves as the leader of a 4-H program which meets at his house.

In 1939, he started the 4-H Fair in Grand Blanc which ran for 27 years. He's been involved in the Genesee County Fair all that time, too.

He also was a Boy Scout merit badge counselor for 20 years, a charter member of the Grand Blanc Masonic Lodge, past president of the Michigan Agriculture Teachers' Association, involved with the County 4-H Council for a number of years and is a member of the First Congregational Church.

Much of his time each day involves working with students - and he loves it. Modestly, he would make no estimate of the time per day he devotes to students. "Let's just say I put in a full days work," he said. "I do my work with kids because I like it - - not because it's a job."

Jewett was an assistant principal at the high school for five years from 1960 to 1965, but gave up that title to go back to teaching full time.

"I didn't care about chewing people out," he explained reflectively, "so I came back to where I liked it."

He said he has made no commitment about retirement in the near future. "I'm not tired yet!" the teacher exclaimed.

Jewett credits his wife with helping him out a lot in his work with students. "She does a lot of work and rarely gets any credit."

His wife, Helen, is a teacher at Brendel Elementary School, part of which is also bordered by Jewett Trail. "She's taught as many years as I have minus raising three kids," he said proudly.

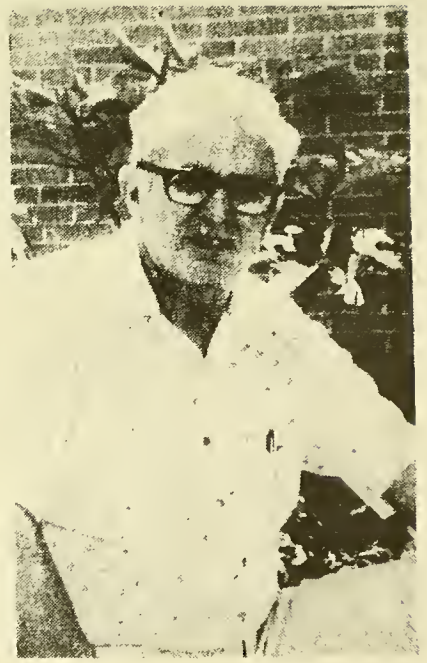
The Jewetts have not only spent time with students, but raised all three of their children to also be involved with youngsters.

One son, Thomas, is a 4-H County leader in Iron and Dickison counties and employed by Michigan State University. Another son, James, is an industrial arts teacher, while their daughter, Sue, is a senior at Michigan State University and will be doing student teaching this fall in Flint.

Jewett is proud of the many students he has had who have gone into agriculture, veterinary medicine and horticultural fields.

Back in 1946 and 1947, more of the students enrolled in agriculture and veterinary medicine at MSU came from Grand Blanc High School than any other high school in the state, he said proudly.

Jewett is also a special teacher in that he has only missed five and a half days of work due to sickness in his 37 years with the District.



JOE JEWETT

A man who wants to strive to continue to grow things better - - and pass on that ideal to his students, he would also like to meet a goal of having at least one of every kind of plant on the school grounds.

"I'd like to plant all the trees and all the plants," he said, "so the kids get a chance to see them all."

That's Joe Jewett - - a man concerned about the kids he has dealt with during the past 37 years. And no douht why high school students voted to honor the road by giving it his name.

223 B

FAMILY HEIRLOOMS SHOULD BE PASSED ON AND NEVER SOLD. A HISTORY ON EACH ONE MAKES IT MORE INTERESTING.

The large cast iron kettle now owned by Joseph Leon Jewett of Grand Blanc was formerly owned by Great Grandfather Joseph Porter Jewett. It then came into the possession of Alton L. Jewett; then to Joseph Leon Jewett.

When the country was new, boiling maple syrup and making maple sugar was an important farm product, used at the home, and as a medium of exchange, for money was not very stable during the colonial days. Joseph Porter Jewett acquired that kettle when he first moved to Michigan for the purpose of making maple sugar. The kettle was purchased at the time of the Civil War. It has been in the family since that time. Alton L. Jewett used it for an entirely different purpose, for new types of maple syrup pans were in use by then. He used it to cook the cull beans, and other feed for the pigs. Also, he boiled water in it to be used in loosening the hair on pigs that he was butchering; some for home use, some to sell to the public. Alton's father, Joseph Jewett, used the kettle to water his horses in. Many a time in Alton's youth, his father offered him a $5 bill if he could turn the kettle over. It was so heavy it could never be done. It is cast iron and usually took about 100 pails to fill it. The crack in the kettle was caused when it was overheated when frozen solid with ice.

E L E V E N T H G E N E R A T I O N

9363 EMMA BELLE (Alton 10, Joseph 9, Joseph P. 8, Eleazer 7, Ichabod 6, Eleazer 5, Eleazer 4, Jeremiah 3, Joseph 2, Edward 1) was born at Mason, Michigan on February 14, 1923. She married Donald Eugene Siefert, a graduate Engineer from Michigan State University on June 16, 1951. He was born at Grand Rapids June 30, 1924. They lived at Rockford, Illinois most of their married lives. She is a school teacher.

Children

A PAUL DONALD SIEFERT, born April 8, 1953
B MARK ALLAN SIEFERT, born February 11, 1955
C JOEL ALTON SIEFERT, born September 13, 1956
D BETH ELAINE SIEFERT, born June 20, 1960

My precious child
You drive me wild
Your cries so loudly swell

The hour is late
This noise abate
Oh tuneful Emmy Belle

Your lusty cries
They rend the skies
You make the welkin ring

You make me sad
I'm going mad
You tuneful little thing

Mother

JEWETT'S---OUR GRAND PARENTS---11TH GENERATION
CHILDREN OF ALTON L. AND IONE A. JEWETT

Marian Loraine Hansen Born 11/16/1908 Died 12/31/1939 Married Clare Hansen	Herschel Charles Jewett Born 12/23/1913 Married Clara B. Marrison 2nd Bertha M. Salmi
Joseph Leon Jewett Born 07/05/1915 Married Helen Turner	Emma Belle Siefert Born 02/14/1924 Married Donald Siefert

Married June 20, 1906

Alton Leon Jewett Born 09/16/1879 Died 09/13/1965	Ione Adele Sanders Born 09/23/1885 Died 11/14/1964

*
Married February 14, 1867

Joseph Jewett Born 09/15/1842 Died 12/04/1924	Mary Atilla Claflin Born 08/26/1849 Died 04/01/1883

Married April 11, 1878

Herschel Eugene Sanders Born Died 04/14/1893	Emma A. Rolfe Born 09/15/1857 Died 07/06/1907

Married

Joseph P. Jewett Born 02/25/1807 Died 07/06/1869	Miranda Freer Born 05/25/1811 Died 05/15/1897

Married September 22, 1848

William Claflin Born 09/04/1830	Martha Dewey Born 09/04/1830

Married

Elias Sanders Died 05/24/1889	Olive

* Joseph Jewett married 2nd, Eliza Carson in the spring of 1884 (April 8th)

** For an ambitious genealogist: You can trace Nathan Rolfe back to John Rolfe and Pocahontas

(***) Nathan Rolfe was the father of Charles Carlos Rolfe. Prior to comming to Michigan as early pioneers, they resided at Thetford (Orange Co) Vermont. Father of Nathan Rolfe was Ephraim Rolfe. He was born 2-8-1757 died 10-5-1828. Married Lucy Russ B-8-10-1788 D-8-13-1844

(***) Dorcus Coffin genealogy can be traced to the year AD450 at Burton Library at Detroit Library.

Married June 18, 1853

Charles Carlos Rolfe Born 05/20/1833 Died 05/11/1920 (*)	Delia Holcomb Born 07/18/1818 Died 06/04/1907

** **
Married January 5, 1825 ***

Nathan Rolfe Born 03/30/1786 Died 10/13/1861	Dorcus Coffin Born 09/25/1804 Died 08/31/1902

(*) Can be traced to John Rolfe who married Pocahontas

THE INTERESTING COURTSHIP OF MY GREAT GRANDFATHER & GREAT GRANDMOTHER:

CHARLES C. ROLFE (1833-1920) & DELIA HOLCOMB (1835-1907)

One day, Charlie Rolfe, as a young man, was strolling past the home of Delia Holcomb, neighbor and friend. He observed her outside the house crying. He stopped to console her. She related that the family was poor, and that her father had promised her hand in marriage to a much older man, who held the mortgage on the family farm, in exchange for the burning of the mortgage. This was the day he was coming to get her. In those days, one could be thrown out of a home over night for being delinquent. The mortgage tycoons usually waited, til jusst before the crops were to be harvested. Charlie said "Why don't you marry me, and beat the old man at his game. She promptly consented and they immediately ran off across the field where the ministers farm backed up to theirs, and they were promptly married. (The minister lived on the farm later known as the John Kirby farm).When the old tycoon came, he was furious, and so was her father; and her dad said, "Well, the only thing I can do now is to let you have my youngest daughter", which he readily accepted, and the farm was cleared. Charlie and Delia lived a life of bliss for the following 50 years or more. I have never heard how the young sister faired.

CHARLES CARLOS ROLFE
1833-1920

DELIA ROLFE
1835-1907

When looking over my mothers papers, I ran across several written memos by my great grandfather, Charles Carlos Rolfe, grandfather of Ione Adele (Sanders) Jewett; my mother. Here is a brief history written in long hand by him.

Herschel Jewett

My father was a kind hearted indulgent man, an old life-long school teacher and I, his only son, whom he worshipped and never gave me even a frown. He moved into the township of Vevay when I was four years old and on the 18th of June, 1838 lifted me from a lumber wagon onto the ground in a dense unbroken forest, into a veritable endless garden of wild beautiful and fragrant flowers in an opening of about one acre where he had erected a log cabin, the first one built in Ingham County and I was the first boy that ever saw the sun set and rise in the county. That first day I shall never forget--it was a wild wirried scene. The Indians came to visit us the first day--about 40 in number. Each had a dog and a pony and guns and belts around their waists in which were tomahawks and long knives and their cheeks were painted red and turkey feathers in their head dress gave them a war-like appearance that made a deep impression on my boy-mind. Next came a drove of beautiful wild deer and my sisters of which I had three, of whom I neglected to speak, my oldest one then ten years old, counted the deer and told me there were 24 of them.

My father who was a perfect minrod slipped into the cabin where he had a rifle loaded and shot a big buck with monstrous antlers and he nailed the horns on the peak of the cabin where they remained for a number of years. That first day was a memorable day. When we went to bed that first night my father had henged the venison high on the cabin out of the way of the Indian dogs and wolves. When night came, the wolves smelled the meat and came and set up a hideous howl around the house that frightened us badly and father shot them through the windows. That was a memorable night. I badly frightened. My father was there in the wild woods alone no other man within 15 miles and the wolves and Indians his only protection. In the morning he opened the cabin door and cautiously peered around before venturing out but he went out and called to his wife and three little girls and to me to come out and see the first sunrise in Vevay and it happened to be clear, bright morning and beautiful sunrise that

I never have forgotten and from that day until I was 18 years old, my father made my life a joy; all he required of me was to go to school and roam the wild woods with my shot gun, hunting black and gray squirrels and partridge and wild turkeys of which the forest was full and for which indulgence I revere and adore his name for. Oh, it made my young days in the wild woods of Michigan joyous and you would to God I could live that life over again in the wilderness, but my 18 years old, my noble father had grown old and he said to me, if I would lift the yoke from his old neck, he would deed me the farm which had dwindled down to 60 acres and I had never done a days work in my life. I took the offer, turned right around and went into the hardest work and took good care of him and my kind old mother and three sisters and in 18 years..... (Note: The rest of the story was never found.)

Note: It appears that there may have been another page, but this is where it stopped. A note on the cardboard of the tablet referred to "NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 27, 14 and 5, and some sort of receipt for $11.38 signed by Roger Scott.

Charles Carlos Rolfe, Bell (Rolfe) Sanders, Ione Sanders Jewett, Herschel Jewett, Charles Jewett linage.

THE ROLFE HERITAGE

The families of Marian Lorraine Jewett; Herschel Charles Jewett, Joseph Leon Jewett, Emma Belle Jewett (see Page 207 and 226) and their decendents, have a unique heritage in genealogy, from their Great Grandfather, Charles Carlos Rolfe. For the ambitious Genealogist; the Rolfe family history can be traced to Pocahontas of Historical fame. She was born in 1595. She saved the life of Captain John Smith, and later married his friend John Rolfe (Rolff) in April 1614. She lived a short life. She was taken to England by her husband (John Rolfe) and made a smash hit with the queen. She dined with Queen Ann, who was charmed by her dignity and she was over-run by invitations to balls and the theatre. But London cobblestones hurt her moccasined feet. She couldn't stand the stench of the streets, and detested the gaping crowds who followed her. She longed for the peace and solitude of America, but on the day of her sailing, she fell ill and died with small pox in the year of 1617. Her history has carried on. Decendents from my Great Grandfather, Charles Carlos Rolfe, as well as most other Rolfes in the central Michigan area can trace their ancestory to Pocohontas.

See pages 233, 233A, and 233B.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
Nathan Rolfe in Thetford Vermont March 30th 1786	Nathan Rolfe Oct 13th 1861
Dorcas Rolfe his wife in Easton Washington County N.Y. Sept 25 1804	Pliny Rolfe Jan 1st 1862.
Mary Rolfe Nov 27 1825	Louisa Rolfe June 19th 1866
Louisa Rolfe May 11th 1827	Mary Rolfe July 6th 1870.
Chas. C Rolfe in Lisander. N.Y. May 10th 1833 1833	Hammond S Rolfe Jan 13th 1879
Cornelia Rolfe Nov 22 1834 in town of Lisander N.Y.	
Bell Rolfe Sept 15 1857 Vivay Tingham Co Mich.	

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.	MARRIAGES.
Nathan Rolfe to Dorcas Coffin in 1825 Jan 5	C. C. Rolfe to Delia Holcomb. June 18th 1853
Mary Rolfe their daughter to R. L. Rolfe a cousin. May 5 1844	Bell Rolfe to Herschel Sanders April 11th 1878
Louisa Rolfe to Isaac C. Page march 10th 1844	
Cornelia Rolfe to Albert Butler June 2d 1854 and then again to Roland Judson Hill in 1858	
C. C. Rolfe to To Delia Holcomb. June 18th 1853	

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
Jone & Sanders 23d September 1885. Vevay Ingham County Michigan.	

KEY -- to numbers of each person.

ROLFE FAMILY (Rollf)

by

Herschel C. Jewett

4-1-68

(6) 6th Generation
Ephraim Rolfe
Lucy Russ
12 children

7th gen

(7) Sarah	(8) Lucy	(9) Sophia	(10) Jonathan	(11)Charles	(12)William
(13) Ira	(14)Benjamin	(15)Manassah	(16) Ephraim	(17)Hazen	(18) Nathan

( ) Chester
( ) Simion
( ) Eliza
( )Sewell
( )Celestia
( )Loretta
( )Almira
( )Wesley

( ) Fred
( )Benjamin
( ) Jennie Hazelton

( )Ruth Hazelton

( ) Max Barr

( ) David
( ) Mariann
( ) Julene
( ) Patrick

( ) Ormil
( ) Mary Ann
( )Emily
( )Fannie
( ) Carlos
( ) Henry
( )Alvin

( )Carlos
( )Edward
( )Frank
( )Fanny
( )Cecelia
( )Abby
( )Chauncey
( )Edson

( ) Lynn

( ) Ned | ( )Nadine

( )Sandra
( ) Linda
( ) Daryl

( ) Jeri
( ) Toni lynn
( ) Kent

See Fred ( )
His children

( )Merle (Bonnell) | ( )Bessie (Gohn)

( ) Rachel Bonnell (Cramer)

( ) Daniel (Cramer)

( ) Evelyn (Phillips | ( ) Vivian (Moles)

( )Vivian J
( ) Robert R
( ) Gary H

( ) Scott J

( )Pliney
( ) Mary
( ) Cornelia
( ) Louisa
(19) Charles C

(20) Emma Arabelle Rolfe (Sanders)

(21) Ione A Sanders (Jewett)

(22) Marian
(23) Herschel C
(24) Joseph L
(25) Emma Belle Siefert

From Ephraim Rolfe (Rolff) you can trace the genealogy back to John Rolfe who married Pocahontas.
Start with the Detroit Library (Burton Section) on Woodward.

(6) EPHRAIM ROLFE----born 2-8-1758 Died 10-5-1828. He was born in Thetford Vermone (Orange County). It appears that he later moved to Derryfield N.H. (which is now called Manchester). He was taxed in that town through 1788 and lived next door to Johanathan Russ who must have beenhis father in law. He was in the battle of Bunkerhill; enlisted about April 1, 1776 in New London Connecticut; served as a private in Captain Levi Spalding's Company, Colonel James Reeds New Hampshire Regiment, was in the battle of 'The Cedars' in Canada and was discharged about Feb 1, He married Lucy Russ August 10, 1780. She was born 5-9-1760 and died 8-13-1844. She received an annual pension of $68.00 due to Ephriams Revolutionary war record. Nathan and Ephriam (Jr.) appear to have been born at Derryfield N.H.

(7) Sally (Sarah) B 1793	(8) Lucy B-1800	(9) Sophia B 4-23-1805 married Lorenzo Daggett of Thetford Vt.
(10) Ephriam (Jr.) Born Died 9-8-1860---80 yr. 9 mo 13 days. Came to Mich 1837 with brother Manassah.	(11) Hazen B1791 or 1794 D 1866 at age of 72 Married Jane McCleary B-1785 -- D 8-28-1855	(12) Manassah, was a physian moved from Vevay to E. Rapids died 1837--estate recorded at Charlotte Mich.
(13) Ira Born at Thetford about 1803 married Alice Daggett	(14) Benjamin B1789	(15) NATHAN ROLFE--Born 3-30-1786 Died 10-13-1861.Was in war of 1812, shot in knee married twice-- (1st) Lucinda Combstock (1 child) 2nd--Dorcus Coffin (4 child.) She was born 9-25-1804 died 8-31-1902; daughter of Benjamin B. Coffin; grand D. of William Coffin, Quakers.

Most people by the name of ROLFE in the general Ingham County Michigan area, are decendents of Ephriam Rolfe, whose 5 sons were the first to settle in Vevay Township, Ingham County, including his son Nathan. If you are a decendent of Nathan Rolfe and Dorcus Coffin; you can trace your ancestory back to the year 450AD (1526 years) If you spend some time at the Burton Genealogical library at the Detroit Library on Woodward, you can do something that very few of the other 220,000,000 Americans can do. Being retired, my

(16) CHARLES CARLOS ROLFE--only son of Nathan (he had 3 sisters, Mary, Louisa & Cornelia. He was born 5-10-5-10-1833--in Lesander NY D. 1920, burried MapleGrove. married 6-18-1853 Adelia(Delia) F. Holcomb

life style has changed, and I doubt that I will ever get to it. I do have a multitude of Rolfe history, that will be left to my children. Following are your clues. Herschel Jewett

Dorcus Coffin, married Nathan Rolfe 1-5-1825. (He is my great great grandfather, she is my great great grandmother. He was born 3-30-1786 and died 10-13-1861. She was born 9-25-1804 and died at the age of 98, 8-31-1902 They are burried at Maple Grove Cemetry, Mason.

Dorcus Coffin father was Benjaman Coffin, born 1776, died 1855. They lived at Easton NY Her mother was Mary Brown, who was born 1778.

Father of Benjamin Coffin was William Coffin born 1730 and died 1816. He married Lydia Gardner, B1744, D 1778. Mary Brown Father was William Brown, and his wife name was Dorcas. He was a whaling captain, and the KONK SHELL HORN a family heirloom nowowned by Paul Siefert, was handed down from here, eventually finding its way into the hands of Charles Carlos Rolfe, Ione Jewett and Paul.

FOR STORY →SEE PAGE 223

Father of William Coffin was Benjamin Coffin B1705--D 1780. He Married Jedida Hussey B1708--D 1759.

Father of Benjamin Coffin was Nathaniel Coffin B1671 D1720. He married Demaris Gayer.

father of Nathaniel Coffin was James Coffin B1640, D1720. Who married Mary Severande. Father of Demaris Gayer was William Gayer, who served 4 terms as Common Please Judge, and father Lord Mayor of London, who held a position of power, not eventhe Queen of England Could pass through the gates of London without his permission. His ANCESTORY IS TRACABLE TO THE YEAR OF 450AD.

(16 continued) She was the Dau of Silas Alexander Holcomb and Phoebe A. Collidge. She D 1907) aged 73, Bur at Maple Grove C.

(17) Emma ARolfe, B 9-15-1857 in V Vevay, Ingham Co Mich. Only child of Charles Carlos Rolfe. She married Herschel Eugene Sanders He Was born in New York, died D--4-14-1893. She died 7-6-1907.

(18) Ione Adele Sanders, 9-23-1885 D-11-14-1964. She married Alton L. Jewett 6-20-1906. He was born 9-16-1879--Died 9-13-1965. They are buried at Maple Grove Mason.

THEIR CHILDREN

(19) Marian L. Jewett B 11-16-1908 D-12-31-1939. Married Clare Hansen

Herschel Charles Jewett B 12-23-1913
M-Clara B. Marrison
2nd. Bertha Marie Salmi

Joseph Leon Jewett B 7-5-1915
Married Helen Turner.

(22) Emma Belle Siefert B 2-14-1924
M. Donald Siefert

400 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

By C. C. ROLFE

My farm still lies in a valley, four hundred acres square,
Where the Sycamore meanders, and a fountain here and there,
And along this winding stream variety groves are found,
And greener grass was never seen than carpets the rich black ground,
Wild flowers of divers hues adorn its verdant banks,
And the freckled lillies bow their heads as if to render thanks
For the sweet aroma of the fern, ox balm, and pricklyash tree,
And the music of the rippling water as it journeys to the sea,
And from the dense deep foliage of the maple, elm and bass.
Strains of sweet music may be heard that nothing can surpass—
The robin, lark and oriole compose a charming choir,
Whose silver notes enchanting float upon the balmy air,
And oft I've lingered in these groves, beside the murmuring stream,
Enraptured by its music and dazzled by its gleam,
And in their deepening shadows, between the day and dark,
Listened to the whipporwill song and the sweet notes of the lark,
And along this limpid stream amid the ferns and flowers.
Angling for the gamey dace, I have spent right happy hours,
Surrounded by the slick fat kine and sheep with snowy fleeces.
To see them happy and content, my happiness increases,
And when they gather in the shade to rest and ruminate,
'Tis a picture drawn by nature's hand that's hard to duplicate.
'Tis an Elysium to me, a joyful retreat,
A converse with kind nature, sublimly grand and sweet,
'Tis a joy to look this valley o'er and note its metes and bounds—
Its meadows and green pastures, woodland and hunting grounds,
My heart beats high with gratitude that it should be my fate
To be the proud possessor of so princely an estate.
'Tis wealth enough, I am content, I would not ask for more,
I'm completely satisfied with this, my earthly store.
There is nothing mars my happiness, excepting now and then,
A patch of Canada thistles, whose use 'tis hard to ken,
But I would not, for 'twould be a sin, to murmer or complain
Because the thistle occupies a part of my domain,
For long ago I learned the fact that God did foreordain
That every rose should have a thorn and every pleasure pain,
And the thistle is not wholly shorn of usefulness and beauty,
For in the month of June its flowers are very sweet and pretty.
And the humming of the honey bees, as from flower to flower they fly,
Make music that well pays the rent of land they occupy.
And we know that every thing though hidden from man's sight,
That God has made is for some use, so the thistle is all right.
So after all, our joy's complete as earthly joy can be,
And I'm truly thankful for what's been done for me,
And pray that equal joy be sent to every human heart,
So they with me in rendering thanks can take an equal part.
And now again with contrite heart we thank the gracious giver
For lands and groves, and birds and flowers, and the little winding river.
I love my valley farm, I love the sparkling stream, the birds, the flowers,
The deep rich soil, the flowing springs, green fields and shady bowers.
Ecstatlcly I love Ferndale, yet sadly I sing its praise,
For there I trace the flight of my happy youthful days.
The lovely summer of my life too soon has passed away,
Too soon the chilling winter's come with its dreaded garb of gray,
But thus it ever is with hopeful, thoughtless man,
He lays his plans for ages, though his life is but a span.
Now, dearly as I love Ferndale, and I hold it fondly dear,
I offer it for sale, for age is creeping near,
The fire of youth is burning low, my strength begins to fail,
So, dearly as I love it, I offer it for sale.
But whilst I pen these lines I'm blinded with the tears
That course my furrowed cheeks, worn by the passing years.
Oh, what a sad reminder that life is but a dream,
A bubble tos't upon the waves of a boistrous surging stream,
And but for one glad thought, hopeless we'd sink and die,
'Tis the promise of a better land in the sweet bye-and-bye;
Please pardon these digressive thoughts that have led me thus to stray
And I'll resume my subject—tell you what you'll have to pay—
One hundred dollars an acre; 40 thousand is our price,
And it's worth the money, for it lies so near to Paradise, (Eden)
And to that historic spot where God first spoke to man,
And where the allegoric apple tree grew and the river Pison ran,
And where our mother, Eve, by the serpent was betrayed,
And where the beautiful garden by the hand of God was made, (Eden)
And where the old state road has run for nearly seventy years,
Constructed by the brawny arms of our bold ploneers,
And directly in front the M. C. and M. U. T. railroads vie,
So the location is hard to beat, no matter how you try;
And yet, my gentle reader, you may think the price is high,
But if it is not worth it now it will be bye-and-bye,
And the time is not far distant, for within a half a mile
Farms sell for one hundred per acre and made the buyer smile;
And the location can be truly said not half as good as mine,
So I can safely say that mine will soon bring ninety-nine.
It is all new land and black and rich, and never has been run,
So you'll need no fertillizer but the warm rain and the sun.
I advertised this farm for sale many years ago,
But I still am clinging to it because I love it so,
I have lived upon it seventy years and the thought that I'll now forsake it
Brings bitter tears and a resolve that a hundred scarce would take it,
Yet I am admonished by my slowly beating heart,
That the time is fast approaching when Ferndale and I must part,
But when the time shall come that my earthly days are past,
'Twill be sweet to think in my dying hour, I held it to the last.
For 'tis an honorable reward of all tillers of the soil,
A just remuneration of a long life of

...son, Mich.

OTHER EARLY PIONEER HISTORY .

In modern day reading, it is very easy for one to visualize a town of the colonial day, similar to a town we see today. Not so, as in Jackson, Michigan. When the early pioneers of Ingham County, or Vevay Township, settled before Mason was a reality they went to Jacksonbourg. Then, Jackson was a little settlement of three or four stores, a saw mill and two or three houses made from lumber, and a number of log cabins. This is where the people went for most of the needs of the day. People of the Chelsea area went to Ann Arbor, an earlier village of similar nature, for Chelsea was not known in those days.There were no roads, or wagon tracks from Jackson to Mason, although there were wagon trails, with grass and stumps in the middle, cut low enough to allow the axles of wagons to pass over, from Ann Arbor to Jackson. How did they travel? They made their way through the dense forest, often times walking with a sack of grain on their backs from Mason to Jackson, which took several days. Often they rode a horse through the woods if they had one. A road was only a meandering wagon track, through the woods, where someone had originally cut trees ahead of themselves to let the ox teams and wagons through to their destination. Mail from Dexter to Mason usually came by a man on foot carrying it over an old indian trail, later to become known as the Dexter Trail, that later accommodated the stage coach. The mail came to Mason from Leslie. Later the mail man was able to use a horse. The first mail came in a little bundle, growing to a large bundle, growing to a half bushel which was carried in a sack, and so the mail grew as the early settlers came fast and furious to make their homes in the Mason area. In 1835 Mason was a mere saw mill; the following year they added a grist stone, eliminating the necessity of carrying their grain to Jacksonbourg. Many of the foregoing stories related to the Jewett family; however, other pioneers of the Ingham County/Vevay Township area had their own experiences. They lived at the same time as Eleazer, Thomas, Joseph Porter and his son.
Even though our ancestors did not leave stories of all of their experiences, they did have experiences as others did, and knew about the other problems, and experienced the other problems of early pioneers. To help you understand how primitively the people lived, how wild the county was and how many extreme hardships the early pioneers and our ancestors had to endure, I am including here other pioneer stories. If you go to the public library you can find thousands of such stories.

THE TYPICAL LIFE OF THE EARLY PIONEER 1825 - 1860

Joab Page came with his family into Michigan in the winter of 1831-32. He came to Jacksonburg about the middle of February, where there was but one frame house that was lathed and plastered (the others were log barns or slab shanties). A man named Ames built the house, and having just buried his wife, rented it to him for a few months. He built the first sawmill in Jackson County. The second sawmill in the county was built on his own land, eight miles east of Jackson, and two miles south of the old trail road, running from Detroit to Marshall.

He built the first hotel at Grass Lake, and kept the same in 1836, when the emigration to Michigan was so great. We counted in one day over sixty covered wagons. It was almost a continual string of teams (mostly ox teams that traveled about three miles per hour) each carrying a family and their entire possessions. They usually carried and cooked their own provisions.

In 1840 the family came into Ingham County, near the Rolfe settlement. (The Rolfe settlement was situated in the vicinity of Rolfe Road to Barnes Road from US-127 west and grew to Tomlinson Road.) They were obliged to cut the road ahead of the teams one and one-half miles. They had not organized a school district but thought best to have a school. His daughter, Amelia Page (later Mrs. G. D. Pease), taught the school in a log shanty, scarcely higher than her head. The floor was made of logs split in two, laid with the flat side up. It had one window of glass, and a large stick and mud chimney which let in a good supply of light from the top.

During the first year the Rev. Mr. Jackson preached a few times in the neighborhood. Our people made an abundance of maple sugar, took an ox team and started for market, though it was very uncertain where they would find a family that had pork, flour or potatoes to exchange for sugar. They did not return as they were expected to. In about two weeks it was learned from a neighbor who had returned from market that the people were at Leoni, and that the husband was seriously ill. He set out to find a way to go to him, walking one mile and a half to get a horse, to another place for a wagon, and a mile and a half in another direction to get someone to drive for him and bring the team back. To get to Leslie, four miles and a half, they traveled eight miles, and then could not shun all the mudholes, for the wagon dipped mud and water several times rolling in ruts to the axles much of the time. It was almost impossible to stay in the wagon.

In September, 1843, they moved to what is now North Lansing, to put up a mill, and finish a dam across Grand River, that had been

begun the year before by John Burchard who lost his life by being carried over the dam and drowned.

There were five voters in the family at that time: Joab Page, Isaac C. Page, Whitney Smith, G. D. Pease and Alvin Rolfe, which made it an event of some importance, as it nearly doubled the number of voters in town.

They occupied the one log house. It had some floor below, none above, no hearth, one door, one window, and a stick and mud chimney on the outside of the house. His mother and some of the girls were obliged to stay back until our home could be made more comfortable. The lumber for their use was rafted down the river (Grand River) from Eaton Rapids). Flour and other provisions were brought down in boats about forty miles, by river. Almost every man in Lansing and Delhi worked on the job, and boarded with them between two and three months. Cooking stoves at that time were the exception and not the rule. Baking was all done in a tin baker before the fire. (A tin baker was a large tin box with a door that sat near a fire to bake breads and pies. The food was occasionally turned to cook evenly.) They baked 18 loaves of bread every day, except Sunday, and got enough on hand by Saturday night to last until Monday.

The fall election was held at the log house. They got dinner for every man in town and most of the women. It was one of the bright times never to be forgotten.

The nearest neighbor south was Mr. Harrison North. The neighbor to the east was two miles away and there was no one on the west. On the Fourth of July, 1844, they raised the first pole (raising means building a building), the Indians helping but without them the pole could not have been raised. On the same day Marshall Pease was born, he being the first white child born at what is now the Capital of Michigan.

His father was justice of the Peace, and there were some famous law suits. One time there was a replevin suit and they were likely to break down the suit, throw great blame on the constable and make him pay for some cattle in question, for the want of a bond that the officers had given, which could not be produced in the court. The court room was their kitchen. When they got hungry they would adjourn while a meal was prepared. While the court people were partaking of their dinner on the day in question, some of the girls were strolling about to pass away the time, and found some bits of paper in the mud which had been jammed down with a stick. They picked some of them up and found that they were part of the missing bond. They soon found the whole of it, washed it off, pasted it together and gave it to John W. Longyear, he being one of the lawyers opposed to Esq. Baker of Dewitt, who might have told where to look for the bond. When court was called after dinner, the lost bond was brought forward, greatly to the chagrin of Mr. Baker.

They were still the only family at what is now the city of Lansing, when the Capital was located there. They had built onto their house until it was comfortable for room, yet when the people came to view the city (that was to be) the room would be so full that many times they could not get the meals. Sleigh loads of people came, even from Jackson, and all points within reach. In some instances they were glad to give us the fire and room in which to cook them a dinner. As soon as possible they put up a frame building and enclosed it, laying down rough boards for floors. The building was twenty feet wide, forty feet long, and two stories high. They made white wood tables and benches for the lower room, capable of seating sixty, and called it the dining room.

They made straw ticks of coarse sheeting and pillows of the feather beds, spread the beds on the chamber floor, added bedding and the chambers were furnished. This was the first boarding house in Lansing and was in good demand during the summer. In the course of the summer there were many buildings put up--board shanties, slab shanties, and log shanties, each one a boarding house. Among them was the old Lansing House, a double log house, hewed on the outside, built by Mr. Jipson, and made ready for the members of the Legislature, also a school house.

The first school was taught by Miss E. A. Powell. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Coburn, of the town of DeWitt, a local Methodist preacher, in the old log house. After the dining room was built, we had preaching every Sabbath--two preachers from Lyons Circuit, two from Bennington Circuit, and a few times Rev. Mr. Root preached in the evening, when business called him.

When the Commissioners came on to select the site for the Capitol building there was no bridge and they crossed the river in boats. The man who handled the boat lost control of it, and was carried over the dam and drowned. After a few minutes they went on with their work, giving no further thought to the poor man who had lost his life in their service.

During the summer several stores were started, one by H. H. Smith, of Mason, one by James Turner, of Mason, and one by Crossman and Walker, of Flint.

Also a large hotel called the Seymour House, all within speaking distance of his old home. Did we not enjoy it after living there so long as we had without neighbors? Soon came the Sabbath schools, singing school and concerts. The first church edifice was built for a warehouse and afterwards used as a barn. All denominations joined in buying it and fitting it up for a church. The ladies furnished it and we were proud of it. It was neat and large enough for the congregations, but sometimes was irreverently called "God's barn."

Hon. J. W. Longyear, who was present at the 1873 meeting made the following remarks:

In telling of the early days of Vevay, Alvin Rolfe gave the following data:

If I could wield the pen of a ready writer I should like to use it in giving a short history of the township of Vevay. Being a pioneer and seeing now and then a piece written by a pioneer, I am induced to tell some of my recollections.

In 1834, my father, Benjamin Rolfe, and family, moved from Thetford, Orange County, Vermont, to Genesee County, N.Y. They stayed there until June, 1836, then moved to Michigan. They started from Bethany on Thursday and reached Detroit Sunday morning, coming on the boat Thomas Jefferson.

It was the time of the great June freshet, which many will remember. The country from Detroit to Ann Arbor was covered with water. It took us from Monday morning until Friday night to get to Saline, Washtenaw County, a distance of forty miles.

We came from Saline to Jackson, and stopped there until we looked up land, which was in Vavay Township, Ingham County.

We went to the land office in Kalamazoo and took up the land, paying $100 for 80 acres. We started from Jackson on Monday morning, cut our way to Vevay, fording Grand River. We built a shanty on the place I now live. This was the first blow (axe) struck in this part of the township, July, 1836. Michigan at that time was a terriroty. In the winter of 1837 it was admitted as a State.

The first time I went to Mason there was a small piece chopped on the section line, where the Donnelley House now stands, by E. B. Danforth. The next spring he sowed it to turnips, raising the largest I ever saw. Turnips were a principle crop of the pioneer. They would grow well in poor soil, could be kept for long periods of time, had high nutrition for both man and his stock, and were high yielders. Our nearest saw and grist mill was at Jackson. Some would like to know how we got along without lumber to build with. For floors we cut nice basswood and split then into plank, 'spotted' them in the under side and laid them down as even as we could, then adzed them off, which made quite passable flooring. For roof we peeled bark. For gable ends we split shakes.

The first lumber we had we got in Jackson, to make a coffin for a sister of mine. She died April 7, 1837. I think she was the first person to die in the township.

The first saw mill built in the county was at Mason by E. B. Danforth. A man by the name of Lacy took the job in the summer of 1836. The first grist mill was started by Mr. Danforth, who

got a pair of mill stones--about twenty inches in diameter--set them in the corner of his saw mill and propelled them by the bull-wheel of the mill. (The old dam was located approximately where the bridge now crosses the Sycamore Creek at the intersection of State Street and Sycamore Street. It was torn down after the steam mills came into use, because of health hazards. It was believed that the Ague and Fever was caused by mosquitoes that bread in the back waters of the dam.) Many a bag of corn have I carried on my back from my place to Mason, without any road, to get it ground. The first road we had from my place to Mason was cut in 1837.

When Deacon Barnes moved to Aurelius, those were times that tried men's souls. It was just after Gen. Jackson vetoed the United States Bank, and removed the United States deposits, which caused a panic and made hard times. Good money was not to be found. All the money we had was "wild-cat' and was not worth the paper it was printed on. There are some who remember those times. It was all the money we could get in 1836-37.

Our neighborhood extended 30 or 40 miles. We often went great distances to raisings*. The hardest raising I ever went to was four miles north of Mason. It was a saw mill of Mr. Lewis. The place was then called Jefferson*. We got the mill up about dark, and got home at two o'clock in the morning.

*Raising means the whole neighborhood of men turned out to help a man build his building. It was a fast way to become established. Raisings were a moral achievement and a social gathering. Pioneers had a way of helping each other exist, or when in trouble.

*The town of Jefferson is mentioned several times in early Ingham County colonial history. Many a town was laid out and promoted by a pioneer, hoping to make money. Some survived, and some never had a buyer. Jefferson was located about 3½ miles north of Mason on Okemos Road at Mud Creek. The town grew to 18 log cabins and one saw mill. Jefferson was in competition with Mason. A road went from Mason to Jefferson and stopped there. Do not visualize a nice paved road; but a two wheel wagon track where the trees have been cut, winding ground mud holes, large trees with brush on both sides, and grass and stumps in the middle. It was a road, rough and bumpy in the dry weather, and muddy and difficult to ride when wet, with the wagon axles dragging on the ground at times, too rough to ride the wagon at other times. Mason showed more promise, and Jefferson soon faded from the scene.

Sketch by Capt. J. P. Cowles, read at the second annual meeting of the Ingham County Pioneer Association in May, 1873.

I came into Ingham County in 1842, from the eastern part of Ohio, with an ox team, and settled in Jefferson on October 23, 1843. I worked on the old court house in the fall of 1843, boarding at Blain's, afterward Steele's Hotel. I think I taught the first singing school in Ingham County, at least the first ever taught in Mason, Stockbridge, Bunkerhill, Meridian, Alaiedon, or Lansing.

In 1844 politics ran high and were mingled in all kinds of business.

To show the extent to which this was carried, I will mention one circumstance. The school district of the village of Mason elected Dr. J. W. Phelps, director; and G. W. Shafer, assessor, and Peter Linderman, collector. Phelps, the director, was the officer to hire the teacher, and he, being a Democrat, hired my brother, F. M. Cowles, to teach the school five months at $17 per month. Linderman being a staunch Whig, together with all the Whigs in the district, opposed Phelps; but the latter, knowing it to be on account of party feeling, held his ground, and being director, had by law the control of the school house. He told F. M. to go in at the appointed time and commence his school, and board at Steele's and the district would pay his bill. The Whig members of the district got together and hired J. W. Longyear, so they had two schools--one in the school house and the other in the court house. The first F. M. had three pupils and Longyear five; the second day F. M. had one and Longyear three. The people were afraid to send, fearing that the whole school bill would fall on those who sent pupils. On the fourth day F. M. had none, and Longyear one. The second week F. M. kept the school house and Longyear the court house. Finally they saw that F. M. had the law on his side, and a meeting was called to effect a compromise. At this meeting there was great excitement. Some were for fight, while others left in disgust. Finally a compromise was made by paying F. M. for a full month and paying his board. Two men from White Oak stood ready to take F. M. with them to teach at $18 per month. The excitement soon died out and my brother was $15 richer by the operation.

I was 21 days moving from Ohio to Ingham County. The last night we stayed at old Mr. Hopkin' in Vevay. He gave us nothing but buckwheat straw for our oxen and horse, but it was the best he had.

When I came to Jefferson I owned the saw mill at that place. The next summer I got so hard up that I had to get something to eat; so I hauled two loads of lumber out to old Mr. Gray's on the openings, then piled it all on one load and took it to Dexter, where I sold it for $10. In payment I took ten yards of cotton cloth, one broom, 25 pounds of codfish and one pound of tea. I went home well satisfied after spending five days and some money.

The first legislative session was held in Lansing in 1848, and there was no way of getting to the Capitol except by team. The roads were in such condition that it took four or five days to go to Jackson and return. I carried four of the members from Lansing to Jackson at the adjournment, and received $12. I paid out $6.50 for expenses, and spent four and one-half days' time.

Thr first hotel was kept by old Mr. Hunt, in a shanty made of boards. Jipson soon after got into a log house that he built opposite to the present Lansing House, and that was called Lansing House. Mr. Hunt commenced to build the old Michigan Exchange on the 5th day of June, and on July Fourth he had an Independence ball in the new house.

The first meeting house in the city was made from an old barn and was used by all denominations. The mechanics of Lower Town gave some work on the house, and I gave $5 toward it in work. The next meeting house was the Presbyterian Church on Washington Avenue.

The first wagon maker located in Lansing, was my old friend William Dryer. The first doctor to locate in the county was Dr. Minos McRobert. The first Methodist preacher in the county was Rev. Mr. Jackson. The first lawyer in the county was J. W. Burchard, the first sheriff Richard Lowe.

The Capitol was removed from Detroit to Lansing in 1847. The bill for removal was presented by Mr. Throop of Wayne. The name of the place was left blank in the bill, and votes were taken to fill it with Lansing, Marshall, Jackson, Eaton Rapids, Red Bridge, Ionia, Lyons, and Flint. The vote was taken in favor of Lansing, March 13, 1847, in the House. It had passed the Senate on the 9th, and was approved and signed by the Governor on the 16th. Alpheus Felch was Governor, and William L. Greenly, Acting Governor.

When Lansing was commenced as the Capitol, there was nothing there but trees and one house. There were about eight log houses in the general north Lansing area, then a country trip through virgin territory. However, the general area, at one time had been platted by a promoter who believed that the river area would be a good place to grow. It never developed however. He named the intended village "Michigan". Today (1973) property owners in the general Lansing downtown and capitol area, are perplexed to find the town of Michigan on their abstracts.

Smith Tooker built the first shanty in the City of Lansing. It was sixty feet long, and crowded with people who slept on the ground inside, and were very glad to get so good a shelter. I boarded with him and built Smith & Case's store at North Lansing. This was the first frame raised in the city after the Capitol was located. The Seymour House was raised the next day.

The first store in the city was kept by D. C. Leach, then a young man, in a small board pen about ten feet square. He had a few dry goods, a small lot of boots and shoes, tea, coffee, and sugar, about as much in all as one horse could draw. That was the beginning of D. C. Leach in Lansing. Since then he has been a member of the Legislature, a member of Congress, is now well-to-do in the world, and is editor and publisher of the Grand Traverse Herald.

At the time of the location of the Capitol, Lansing Township had the fewest inhabitants of any township in the county, there being only six or seven families in it. The year before (1846) there were only thirteen votes cast in the township, twelve of them Democratic and one Whig. The Democrats were five Norths, three Gilkeys, Cooley, Earl, Delano, and J. W. Yauger. The Whig was Coe G. Jones.

The first justice of the peace in the township was Joseph E. North, and he held the office until he died.

Jacob Cooley was born February 23, 1807: Came to America and settled in New York. Married Lucy Barnes, who was born in Hartford, Conn., April 1, 1804. Her parents moved to Oneida County, N.Y., where she married J.F. Cooley. They moved to Leslie, Ingham County, Michigan, arrived there May 16, 1836, and built a shanty. With no family within six miles of them, they got sick and homesick. They encountered wild beasts and snakes in abundance. One day they went to look over their land leaving their two children in the shanty. They got lost and traveled all day, expecting to stay in the woods all night, and perhaps be torn to pieces by wolves and bears, but just before dark their old dog came to them and they followed him home. This dog was afterward killed by the wolves.

They finally returned to New York early in 1837, but on November 2 of that year Mr. Cooley came again, leaving his family behind him. He then bought in Lansing on Section 30. He purchased there because a man named Ford, with others, was going to found a city to be called "Biddle City." Ford came with Cooley and stayed but a short time, leaving Cooley alone in the woods on the banks of Grand River. Cooley paid Mr. Scott of Dewitt $50 to make a plat of his land, but he lost the paper and paid another $50 to have the work done over.

In fixing for winter he got buckskins from the Indians and made himself a suit of clothes. He made a shanty by cutting a large

tree, leaving the butt on the stump, then piled brush and leaves on each side of the tree, covering the brush with dirt. He then followed the river to Jackson to get his supplies for winter. He bought lumber and built a skiff, put his provisions in and floated down the river in November, 1837. Night overtook him as he was going over the rapids at what is now Dimondale. His boat struck a stone in the darkness and broke in pieces, dropping his provisions in the water. He waded into the river among the ice and secured the most of his stores and placed them on the bank. His flour and salt was nearly spoiled by being wet. He had no way of building a fire, and had to run on the bank to keep himself warm.

At last he heard the bark of an Indian dog, which enabled him to find the camp of an old Indian and his squaw. He was nearly frozen to death, but the Indian rubbed him until he was warm, then gave him some hedgehog, woodchuck and muskrat to eat. The indians probably saved his life. He then gave the Indians $2 to carry his things down to his place, and had indian neighbors ever after that, for they immediately camped near him. Cooley now began to clear a spot and build a log shanty.

In the spring he wrote to his wife to come and bring the family. On receiving the letter Mrs. Cooley again left her early home for the western wilds. She commenced her journey alone with two small children. It was the time of the Patriot War in Canada.

She landed safely in Detroit and there she employed a teamster to take her to Jackson. After they had gone some distance from Detroit the sheriff came after the man, who saw him coming and ran into the woods, leaving her alone. She drove the team to Jackson, where it was taken away from her. She then started for Eaton Rapids on foot, taking her children each by the hand. After walking several miles she met a man who directed her to a trail by which he said she could save some miles. She undertook to follow this track through the woods, and after traveling for some time found she was lost. She set the children on a log, bade them not to leave, and went to find a way out. While wandering around she heard a rooster crow, and soon found the clearing where it belonged. The man, whose name was Blakslee, went with her to find the children, which they did after a long search. Her youngest child was taken quite sick, and this detained her for several days. Blakslee took his team and carried them to Eaton Rapids. She stopped at Mr. Spicer's, where she hired an Indian to go and inform her husband of her arrival. The Indian performed his duty satisfactorily. Cooley went to Eaton Rapids, made a box boat and moved down the river. Night came on before they got home so they camped on the bank of the river, and the next morning reached their home. She arrived in Lansing on June 15, 1838.

She and Cooley cleared off a piece of land and sowed it to wheat. They had no team, no dumb beast of any kind, and as they had no almanac they kept the time by marking each day on a board with a piece of coal.

Exerpts from Pioneer History of Ingham County

The Cooley family celebrated their first Independence Day in Lansing, July 4, 1838, on a flat rock on the bank of Grand River. They sang patriotic songs to the Indians who were sporting in the river, while their two little boys played near.

About the middle of July the whole family were prostrated with sickness for several days. They got an Indian to go and let Mr. Skinner know they were sick, and he came and took them to his house. This took all the money they had. In the fall they returned and found their crops all safe, as their old Indian friend had watched and cared for them during their absence. They traded corn and potatoes with the Indians for fish and venison. During the winter they were all sick again, and lost the day of the month. In January a traveler came along and gave them the time. They were out of provisions of every kind, and the old Indian and his squaw supplied their wants and kept them from starving. Mr. Cooley was very sick and for some time was not expected to live. He told Mrs. Cooley to lay him in a bark trough, cover him with dirt and take the children and get out of the woods. He finally recovered.

He made a mortar by cutting off a log, burning a hole in the end until he got it deep enough to pound his corn, which he did by a spring-pole attached to one end of the house, the other to a pestle eight inches through, with a pin put through for a handle. After the corn was pounded they boiled it. The Indians troubled them sometimes very much.

In 1839 Mr. Cooley went to Jackson and worked at his trade (that of a tailor) and left his wife alone with the children. She did not see a white woman for fourteen months. They were very much bothered by wild beasts. One time Mr. Cooley was bringing some meat home, and the wolves gave him a close chase, but he reached home with it. At another he was in a thicket picking blackberries, when a large bear came after him, but he escaped with the loss of his hat.

Sometimes he had to go ten miles for fire. The friendly Indians and squaws helped them very much, but a few of them were troublesome, and would demand salt and other things. When denied they became very angry, but Mr. Cooley was resolute and stood up for his rights.

On January 6, 1840, Mrs. Cooley gave birth to a son, the first white child born in Lansing township. They named him Nathan L. Cooley. The physician on that occasion was no other than the friendly squaw, and she was the only woman present.

They had to thresh their wheat on the ground. Mr. Cooley took a grist* one day to Eaton Rapids in a log canoe, and was gone three days. The children could hardly wait to have their first wheaten cake baked, and gave some of it to their playmates, the little indians.

*A grist is a bag of grain to be ground at the mill.

Exerpts from Pioneer History of Ingham County

Judge Chatterton gave a very pleasing sketch of his early residence in Ingham County, dating back to 1857. In his boyhood there was not a carriage nor a team of horses in Meridian, which was his home. The young beaux took their girls riding with ox teams and lumber wagons.

Capt. John Price, of Lansing, was called for and came forward amid hearty cheers. He spoke of the princely feeling of the pioneer who had got together his hundred dollars to pay for his land as compared with the men of today who lived in mortgaged palaces. He said the old cabins had room for a bed, a table, a fireplace and a cradle. When the women went to bed the men went outdoors to give them a chanc to undress. Parlor, sitting room, bedroom, dining room--all were in the one room of the old cabin. There was no talk in those days of the cost of houses, and high yearly expenses. There was more simplicity and more happiness then than now.

Now is the time to correct the records and make them complete so that they may be of use hereafter. This county will not see the like again of this generation that is now passing away. There is no place now within the limits of the United States so wild and inaccessible as Ingham County was fifty years ago. The pioneers have penetrated every forest, their white covered wagons have been seen on every prairie; they have encamped at the foot of every mountain, on the banks of every river and the shores of every lake.

There are those here today, probably, who can remember when the first white settlement was made in this county, and who heard the wolves howl by night (as I myself did when a child). Many here who can remember when there were no roads except such as wound about amoung the trees avoiding swamps and impassable places.

The times when letter postage was 25 cents, and it cost something to write a letter, or rather to receive one, for the sender seldom paid the postage, and the poor settler often gave his last quarter to get a letter from the post office, while sometimes it lay there for days or weeks before he could raise the money.

Those were stern times, and strenuous privations were endured with a heroism and cheerful patience almost incomprehensible to the present generation--the plainest food, homespun clothing, no horses, no carriages, no luxurious carpets and furniture, no fine houses, few books and fewer papers, poor schools, no churches, only occasional services by an itinerent preacher.

But the pioneers enjoyed their life in the wilderness; and I doubt if they have been happier in the recent years than in those they spent struggling for a livelihood among the privations and hardships of that early day.

In those days money was not easily to be got, but maple sugar and black salts were always legal tender (black salts is charcoal).

In the fall of 1839 or '40 they heard that a family had moved into the woods, and that family heard at the same time that there was a family living on the bank of the river. This family proved to be that of Joseph E. North, Jr., and they soon came down to see the Cooley's. They found the Cooley's by following the section lines. The next Fourth of July was celebrated at the home of J. E. North, Jr. There were three families to celebrate together, as J. E. North, Sr., had recently moved into the woods. J. E. North named the town Lansing.

Mr. Cooley now bought a team, a cow, a pig and some sheep, but a bear came in broad daylight and caught his pig, and the wolves killed all his sheep. Mr. Cooley built a log house, and it took all the men in five towns to raise it, and they were two days in getting it up. In the winter of 1847 the whole neighborhood was very excited because of the State Capitol being located in this town. Mr. Cooley now had five children, three boys and two girls. He gave each of his children a farm and settled near them. He died June 9, 1865, and his wife died February 21, 1870. (Mr. Cooley's parents brought him to Ingham County on May 18, 1836.) J. E. Cooley, Jr., went to school and learned his letters after he was 18 years old. Mr. Cooley was probably the first tailor who ever worked at his trade in Ingham County. (Another record says that Mr. Cooley knew nothing of farming, or how to use any kind of tools except a trilor's shears and goose, but notwithstanding he made a successful farmer. He and his wife were induced to come to Michigan because of his trade and the fact that she was an expert weaver.

Folks of this day know nothing of hard times. If they had to pay 10 bushels of wheat for one axe, $25 for a barrel of flour, $40 for a barrel of pork, $2 for oats, 22 cents a pound for fresh pork, and 50 cents for butter, and other things in proportion, with money that would not hold its own over night, they might cry hard times.

To enable you to appreciate the progress Ingham County has made there was, according to the census of 1870, 25,268 inhabitants, of which 5,244 were in Lansing. That gave the county 35.5 persons to each square mile outside of Lansing, while Jackson county, outside the city of Jackson, had but 34 people to each square mile.

In other words, the country outside of the two cities, Jackson in the one county and Lansing in the other, is more populous in the woods of Ingham than in the open lands of Jackson. I find an argument here in favor of timbered lands.

At the time the county was organized in 1838, settlers were in every township in the county.

In December, 1842 we had left the old home in New York and had been traveling for weeks toward a new home that we were to make in this wilderness. We had been directed to the then famous "Rolfe Settlement," where the long pilgrimage was to end. We were tired and hungry. We had surely come far enough to have reached the settlement, and there was as yet no sign of human habitation near, only unbroken forest before, behind, and on every side of us. The snow was deep and only half trodden road wound in and out among the great trees of the prime wilderness. We had not seen a human being except those of our own party for hours. Those who were driving the teams began to think we had lost our way when, suddenly, just where the road made a sharp turn to avoid a huge sycamore that stood in the way, there appeared a man who had already stepped out upon the snow to wait for us to pass. He looked as though he were himself a part of the wild scene. An ample cap of raccoon skin almost hid his face, and he wore a great tunic shaped coat of the same. He carried a gun over one shoulder, and over the other, trailed in the snow behind him, the carcass of a deer he had just shot. He was asked to direct us to the "Rolfe Settlement." His keen eyes at once took in the whole situation. He scanned the worn teams, the battered covers of the heavily loaded sleighs, the anxious faces of the elders of the party, and the scared looks of the children. He was that we were newcomers, with no idea of what life in the backwoods must be, and before he could speak he broke into a loud, ringing laugh that echoed and re-echoed through the woods as though twenty men were laughing, and then he caught his breath and said, with a sweeping gesture towards the woods all around, "The Rolfe Settlement? Why, it's right here." Sure enough, within a few rods we found shelter in the hospitable home of Ira Rolfe."

I have a composition written by my sister Augusta, upon which is written, "Miss Wheeler was teacher Summer 1847." The composition was "On Teaching School," and I think I will reproduce it here for your edification.

"What a pleasant life leads the school teacher, nothing to do but walk around the school room from morning till night, asking questions, hearing lessons, correcting the mischievous, rewarding the diligent, with a look of approbation, and scolding if they feel like scolding. Oh how I wish I were a school teacher and then I should not be obliged to write compositions, the worst of all tasks, when I do not feel like writing, and when I did not feel like learning my lessons I should be at liberty to defer them until some other time.

O, the life of a teacher,
How pleasant it is,
They have nothing to do,
But eat, work and live."

"There was no road from Dexter. We took a trail that led us to the corner of Jackson, Livingston, Washtenaw and Ingham Counties. There we left the trail, and started out to cross the plains. We were not compelled to travel by intuition, having no compass and the sun being obscured by a hazy mist. In this effort to cross the plains without any landmarks to follow we lost our way, night overtook us, and a dismal rain set in. Unprovided with camp equipments and being short of provisions it was necessary for us to keep moving. After establishing a code of signals, leaving my wife to drive the oxen, I started on ahead directing the movements of the miniature caravan to the right, left, or straight forward, as the case required by the signals, which consisted of one whoop for the right, two shoops for the left and three whoops for straight ahead. At midnight I sighted a dim light. I followed its direction, which brought us to an unfinished log house, the only occupant being a woman. They had been located only a few days, and the husband was away skirmishing for provisions. The woman objected to taking us in, but we were in the majority, and finally got possession of the house where we rested until morning. This was the beginning of our eighth day from Detroit. By this time our hostess had become very friendly. We got our belongings and started for Unadilla. There was a bad slough to cross about a mile from the house, and the woman told us that our team would not be able to pull us through, and she offered to take her oxen and go with us until we reached solid ground on the opposite side of the marsh. Her cattle she said were peculiar, and they had got in the habit of turning in their yoke, and the only way to keep them from it was to tie their tails together. I yoked the oxen, she got a string and the caudal appenages of the two steers, as we supposed, were securely fastened. We hitched the teams to the wagon, the borrowed team in the lead. All went well until we were within thirty feet of hard land and right in the very worst part of the slough when the string became loosened and in an instant the oxen turned in the yoke and were facing the wheel team."

****

The Indians were constant visitors, having a camp on Cahoogan Creek, east of grandfather's farm. Their chief was named Okemos, and at his death young John Okemos, as he was then called, became chief.

He was about twenty-one years of age, and grandmother said he was much looked up to by his tribe, who were quite numerous. They possessed quite a large camp equipment, and a number of good horses. They always entered the houses of the settlers without knocking, would take a chair and with Indian stoicism sit for some length of time without uttering a sound. One day five large Indians walked in and sat down by the fireplace. After a while one of

them told, in broken English, that said they had a deer and wanted grandmother to get dinner for them. This she did and they presented her with a quarter of the venison.

Mother used to tell a story that always amused me, and was often called for. One day as grandmother was cleaning her floor, she walked backward out onto the doorstep to finish the space just beside the door. Feeling that someone was near she turned quickly about, and saw a tall Indian close behind her. She was very much startled, but trying not to show her fear walked into the house followed by the brave who sat down on a chair. After a time he threw his blanket back and produced a small puppy which he placed on the floor and asked for some milk to feed it. Grandmother hastened to get some milk for the puppy and desiring to be kind to the Indian, who was a young man, brought a bowl of milk for him and going to the fireplace dipped some hot mush from a kettle. The Indian seemingly much pleased, as well as hungry, took up a huge spoonful which he hastily put in his mouth, and as hastily spit out into the bowl. Mother, who was watching him, never told the story without laughing heartily, although she did not dare laugh at the time.

Henry H. North brought into the township with him the first hog that wes here. He made a log pen and covered it with logs to keep out the wild animals. One spring day while he was making sugar in the woods my grandmother, hearing the hog making an outcry, ran out just in time to see a bear push off the top logs and try to lift the hog out of the pen. She ran where they were and tried to scare the bear away, but he had no mind to lose his pork dinner. At this opportune moment two of my grandfather's brothers arrived on the scene, and succeeded in driving the bear away with clubs, and without the hog. The porker's back had to be sewed up where the bear's claws had ripped it open, but in a short time she was none the worse for the adventure, and lived to tell the story to her children.

I have heard my father tell stories of the Indian Chief Okemos. He often stopped at grandfather's and would open the door and walk in without knocking. Grandfather reproved him, saying that white folks knocked before entering anyone's house. The next time Okemos stopped he pounded vigorously on the door, then opened it at once and entered with a satisfied expression, exclaiming, "Me heap white man now, me knock." Once a year, sometimes, twice, he and his band would pass grandfather's home and camp on the flats north of there. The string of ponies was often more than three quarters of a mile long. When the first one was opposite the house the last one had not yet passed the North school house.

One day a squaw stopped at grandfather's and wanted to trade baskets for food. Seymour North, then a little fellow of three or four, had crawled way back under the elevated oven of the old fashioned stove, but the sharp eyes of the indian woman saw

him, and she pointed at him with a broad grin, saying, "Little papoose, little papoose!" Then she turned and picked up a board which she had leaned against the wall on entering. On it was strapped an Indian baby and holding it up she said, "Me little papoose too."

One day father and some of his brothers followed the band to see them make camp. When they reached the flats a short distance north of the old home, the braves seized their guns and disappeared in the forest in quest of game, leaving the squaws the setting up of tents, starting fires, and such trivial duties. They worked very swiftly, and in a short time the rifles began to crash out in the forest, telling that the braves, too, were busy. One after another they came in with their woodchucks, squirrels, rabbits or birds and threw them at the feet of the squaws. Their part was done until meal time. The daughter of Chief Okemos who was one of the most beautiful Indian girls, had just married a young brave, who by virtue of his marriage to the Chief's daughter became second chief. She had just finished setting up the wigwam and started the fire when her husband stalked in with a big deer over his shoulder. This he laid at her feet. In an incredibly short time she had skinned it and had some of the choicest portions over the fire.

Once some of the boys persuaded Chief Okemos to have his picture taken. He protested vigorously, saying, "If any taky my face I die." Then one after another sat for their pictures to show them it did not harm them. At last with some misgivings he sat with two of them to have his picture taken.

Fifty-five years ago (1865) my father was passing along the path where Whitmore's Corners now lies. He'd been spending the evening with a young lady and was returning home somewhere about midnight. Suddenly a black shape reared up in front of him, and an ominous growl was heard. Thinking it a rather surly, big black dog he fired twice with his pistol. The black shape vanished and he went on to the place where he worked just west of the corners. The next day two men came by inquiring if he had seen a bear. He said "No," but went with them, following the tracks. These led to the place just where he had seen and fired at the "dog." They were bloody tracks from that point. The men followed on, found the bear and killed him just west of where the School for the Blind is now. In the bear's hide they found two holes made by father's pistol shots.

One night John North, Dr. E. P. North's father, was on his way home from an evening spent with Miss Eliza Skinner, who later became his wife. When he reached a little flat which was known as "Grovenburg's prairie" he was overtaken by a pack of wolves. He shinned up a tree just in time to escape the leader's jaws. There he was forced to cling and shiver while the pack camped underneath. At last, when daylight came, the brutes withdrew deeper into the forest, and cramped and half-frozen he was able to scramble down and go home.

The school house where I first attended school was built of logs, and was about 18x24 feet in size with the stove set in the middle of the room.

The desks were built around the sides and end of the room. We had to sit facing the walls when writing, which was the only time we used the desks. While studying and reciting we sat facing the center of the room on benches split out of trees which had sticks placed in holes bored in them to support them.

Logs were drawn up by the side of the school house, and the young men from fourteen to twenty years of age cut the wood to warm the room. These young men, many of them visited their traps before coming to school. These were generally of the kind called "dead-falls." One young man reported on two different occasions having found two mink in his traps. The fur was bringing $10 at that time, which was just the price of a pair of French calf boots.

Matches were scarce and we were often sent to the neighbors for live coals with which to start the fire.

The readers used in the schools at that time contained the best expressions on patriotism of any time in the history of the country. The contents were also of a religious nature. The leather covered Sander's fifth reader, which I still possess, devoted one-third of its contents to religious quotations founded on the Bible. The Scriptures were brought to the pupils through the text books. On examining the readers of the same grade used in our schools now we found only two selections that made mention of God or religion.

The qualifications of teachers in those early days was determined by three school commissioners who conducted the examinations orally. At that early date--1856--each school possessed a library of good books. Many of them discussed religious subjects and contained biographies of good men.

A year later a careful examination of the new settlement revealed eight children of legal school age, and the Dansville district was formed. The first school meeting was held in Hale Granger's wagon shop, or what is now the McKnight lot, and the voters of the new district decided to start a school at once. True they had no house, nothing but a district and eight children; but pioneers were not held back by trifles.

They did not wait for tax levies or contractors. They did not look for an architect with plans and specifications; but they invited every man to come to a "bee" and bring his axe. Two days of this combined labor and the temple of education was complete. District No. 8 was fully equipped to give instructions to its pupils and take rank with the other seven districts of the township.

The seating c new edifice was ample, yet it can safely be said that the children's clothing would have lasted longer if the slabs of which the benches were made had been denuded of some of their surplus shakes and slivers. But in due time the boys' jack knives got in their work to advantage and the pupils could move about as uneasily as pupils usually do, with safety to body and limb and without unusual destruction of clothing.

Among the first teachers employed to take charge of this model school house was a young lady of the district, whose people, just from western New York, had given her the advantages of eastern schools where discipline was somewhat in advance of the western idea. It was not strange therefore that she should find fault with some of the charcoal sketches with which I and my equally artistic seatmate, undertook to adorn the rough hewn logs of our temple, and when we persisted in our efforts to decorate the walls, she set us to shading each other's faces with the same coal pencils with which we had sought to beautify the room. I remember very well that the other pupils and the teacher seemed to enjoy the situation more than we did.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

W. M. Webb was born on section nine in the township of Aurelius on the 21st day of May, 1838, under better conditions and with more favorable surroundings than many an Ingham County pioneer boy. He was born in a board shanty under a bark roof. The corners of the house were three small trees, standing in about the right position, and at the fourth corner a post was set. The trees were cut off at the proper height, boards were nailed round forming an enclosure which was covered with great slabs of elm bark laid on poles. There were beautiful and extensive groves of beech and maple on four sides of the house, and all the lawns were covered in spring with a very luxuriant growth known to the early settlers as leeks.

Joseph North, who was a surveyor, laid out the road from Lansing to Mason through Delhi Center in 1837. The same year he built the first bridge over the Cedar river in Lansing.

The first marriage in the township was that of Russell P. Everett to Eliza Ann North, daughter of Joseph North, Sr.

The first white child born in the Township was W. M. Webb's father's oldest sister, Marian. An incident which happened then illustrates the wilderness conditions of that time. The family needed additional help and Joshua went over where Mt. Hope Cemetery is now, and engaged the services of a young woman living there. He was taking her home behind him on horseback. The road was only partly brushed out; night fell; he had lost the path and looked for it in vain. The candle in his old-fashioned tin lantern was nearly gone, so he stopped and kindled a fire in the butt of a fallen tree, to drive off the wolves which were following them. Then they sat by the fire and watched until morning. When day came they found the trail and continued their journey.

HISTORY OF ROLFE COMMUNITY

By Edson Rolfe.

In the summer of 1836 there were three families of Rolfes--Nathan, Ira and Benjamin. The latter, my grandfather, came to Michigan from New York and settled in Vevay Township, making the trip by boat from Buffalo to Detroit, thence by ox team, taking five days to go from Detroit to Saline, a distance of forty miles.

Within a year or two three other brothers-- Ephraim, Hazen and Manasach-- came. All settled on sections 29, 30, and 32, Vevay, Ingham County. My father was the son of Benjamin. The first clearing was on his farm. His sister Fanny died and was buried on this farm in 1837. Her death was the first. The first school in Vevay was taught in 1840 in a log school house by Miss Lucy Page. My father married Lucy Page, daughter of Joab Page, and raised a family of seven children.

My parents remained on this farm nearly the rest of their lives. There were no roads at this time and only a blazed trail to Mason. I have heard my father tell of carrying corn to the mill many times. The mill was in one corner of Danforth's saw mill at Mason. The road through the swamp to the north of us was logs and so high water they float out and have to be drawn back in place. (the low land just south of Tomlinson Road on U.S. 127). The state road was planked for the stage line from Jackson to Lansing. We made maple sugar and sometimes we would trade for store sugar, pound for pound. My remembrance is of many woods, with here and there a small clearing on the different farms, also of many ox teams and three teams of horses. Ira Rolfe, Asa Hill and D, C. Cady owned these. Most of the hay and grain were cut with a scythe and a cradle. I also have the happy remembrance of our school days when we would start for school and perhaps drift to the Rolfe Creek, (Seymour Creek) for a day of fishing or swimming. We were sure to be home about the usual hour and no questions were asked. I think the present school system the best ever.

My memory too goes back to the R. F. D. in the early days when some boy would ride a horse to the post office at Eden and carry back all the mail going his way, to the coming of the mower and the reaper, later the hand binder and finally the wire binder and the binder of the present day.

The mode of travel has changed from the oxen to the horses, then the high-wheeled bicycle, then the two wheeled bicycle with pedals of the front wheels, then the bicycle with the chain drive, and at last the horseless carriage. One of the first was built by R. E. Olds at Lansing. Afterward came the many styles of motor cars and trucks of today. There were wild animals in the early days. I have seen fresh bear tracks when driving the cows home, but never happened to meet up with Bruin.

I have shot a number of wild turkeys, and many squirrels were here until about 1880.

There have been vast changes in the township since about 1865, the time of my first remembrance of the farms and farmers. Transportation changed from ox teams to fine automobiles. From the weekly mails with the Rural New Yorker, the Ingham County News and the Little Corporal, to the R. F. D. which brings mail to our doors daily, and many trains each day that bring both weekly and daily papers, numerous magazines, and to supply further needs the telephone and radio.

We should be thankful for having been permitted to grow up and come hand-in-hand with all the benefits and pleasures the years have brought.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	DEATHS.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	DEATHS.

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES

FAMILY REGISTER

Notes and Pages

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 06400 648 7